THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r. & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford
Cheſter

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exe er, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
YORK 3

AUGUST, 1802.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for July and Aug. 1802	698	Church Notes, &c. from Little Shelford	721
Generous Conduct of the Biſhop of London	699	Epitaphs to Memory of Mr. Ingle and Mr. Wale	722
Thomas Child, a ſelf-taught Mathematician	700	Mr. De Coetlogon in his own Juſtification	723
The increaſed Conſumption of Muſhrooms	701	Pyramids of Giza covered with Inſcriptions	724
Curtis's Treatiſe on Honey-dew.—Mildew	702	Dawley, Seat of celebrated Lord Bolingbroke	*ib.*
Carpets—"Miſcellany of Eaſtern Learning"	*ib.*	Antique Copper Keys—St. Stephen's Chapel	725
Rural Sports not inconſiſtent with Clerical Life	*ib.*	Triple Inſcription lately brought from Roſetta	726
Dr. Townſon's propoſed Hiſtory of Yorkſhire	703	Egyptian Antiquities in the Britiſh Muſeum	727
Hints towards a complete Edition of Junius	*ibid.*	Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, No. LI.	*ibid.*
Particulars of Family of Lord Widdrington	704	Particular Deſcription of Laycock Nunnery	728
Roman Pharos at Dover ſtill in Exiſtence	*ibid.*	Account of curious Aſtronomical Phænomena	730
Enquiry after Rev. Wm. Thompſon and Family	*ib.*	Situation of many Vicarages & Perpet. Curacies	731
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Rev. John Moyle?	*ib*	On the proper Arrangement of a Library	733
Curioſities in Lord Mendip's Houſe deſcribed	705	Number of Columns in the Epheſian Diana	735
Mr. Hutton's Narrative of a Midſummer Tour	707	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS	737—755
Intereſting Particulars of Miſs Phebe Bown	*ibid.*	SELECT POETRY, Ant. and Modern	756—760
Account of the preſent State of Fotheringay	708	Proceedings in the late Seſſion of Parliament	761
The PROJECTOR, a periodical Paper, N° VIII.	709	Addreſs to the Freeholders of Hertfordſhire	766
A ſcarce Angel of King Henry the Eighth	*ibid.*	Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences	768
A Charge not improper for a Trial of the Pix	713	News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences	775
On Power of electing Sheriffs by the People	715	Additions & Corrections to former Obituaries	777
The Origin of the Gipſies deduced from India	716	Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons	778—790
Earl of Winchelſea's Common-place Book	718	The Theatrical Regiſter—Bill of Mortality	790
Fantaſtic Order of Architecture illuſtrated	719	The Average Prices of Grain for One Month	791
Critique on Building called Taviſtock Chapel	720	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks	792

Embelliſhed with Two Views of DAWLEY, the Seat of HENRY ST. JOHN, Lord Viſcount BOLINGBROKE; ſome curious ANTIQUES from POPE's Villa at TWICKENHAM; a ſcarce ANGEL of HENRY VIII.; and ſeveral other Curioſities.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for July, 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	29.24	S	54	52.5			3	1	V.B	29.10	S.	57	60				4	B.
2	.23		56	57			2	2	B.	.12	S	59	60			4		Do.
3	.33	R	54	53.5				4	V.B	.40	R	60	60			2	2	Do.
4	.62	R	53	53.5				4	B.	.72	R	61	63				4	Do.
5	.80	R	56	58				4	L.	.8[illegible]	R	60	62			3	1	R B.
6	.63	S	59	61.5			2	2	V.B	.5[illegible]	S	63	65			2	2	V.B.
7	.67	R	59	59	1			3	R.B	.75	R	64	68	1			3	L.
8	.70	S	59	62			4		B.	.61	S	66	70.5			3	1	B.
9	.53	R	59	60			1	3	L.	.55	[illegible]	65	65				4	R.B.
10	.62	S	57	56			4		R.B	.45	S	60	60			4		V B.
11	.60	R	57	56				4	B	.67	R	60	59	1			3	R.B.
12	.71	R	53	53	2			2	V.L	.75	R	61	63	3			1	L.
13	.76	S	56	55				4	Do.	.76	St.	62	64				4	V.L.
14	.80	R	57	56	2	2			Do.	.84	R	60	59	3			1	L.
15	.83	S	52	50.5				4	Do.	.73	S	62	64.5	2			2	V.L.
16	.66	R	55	53	4				L.	.66	St	60	90	1			3	L.
17	.47	S	57	56				4	Do.	.42	S	65	67				4	B.
18	.61	R	56	53	1			3	R.B	.70	R	60	61	1			3	Do.
19	.60	S	56	53		1	3		L.	.46	St.	61	63.5	1			3	R.B.
20	.51	R	54	53				4	V.L.	.51	St	61	63				4	V.L.
21	.35	S	57	53		2	2		L.	.23	S	59	64			4		B.
22	.35	St	55	53			2	2	B.	.36	R	59	60			2	2	L.
23	.50	R	57	57				4	L.	.50	R	59	61				4	V.L.
24	.8	R	55	54.5	1			3	Do.	.84	R	59	63	1			3	Do.
25	.80	S	57	56			1	3	Do.	.75	S	60	63.5			2	2	R. B.
26	.56	St	60	02			3	1	B.	.55	S	65	69.5			2	2	L.
27	.55	S	61	59.5			3	1	L.	.56	R	63	65.5				4	Do.
28	.59	S	60	58			3	1	Do.	.51	S	62	63.5			3	1	B.
29	.53	R	60	60			3	1	R.B	.54	R	64	60			3	1	R. B.
30	.56	R	56	57			4		L.	.56	R	62	67			2	2	L.
31	.58	St	57	57			1	3	B.	.62	R	63	65				4	B.
	29.58		56.58	56.08	11	5	41	67		29.57		61.35	63.40	14	0	36	74	

Meteorological Table for August, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1802	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1802.
July	o	o	o			*Aug.*	o	o	o		
27	63	67	61	29,78	cloudy	12	64	75	57	30,00	fair
28	60	66	61	,74	rain	13	56	72	58	,25	fair
29	61	66	60	,74	showery	14	59	72	61	,27	fair
30	62	68	57	,74	showery	15	64	75	66	,28	fair
31	60	69	58	,83	showery	16	67	74	67	,09	fair
Aug. 1	59	65	62	30,06	fair	17	68	78	68	,10	fair
2	60	66	60	,05	rain	18	67	78	67	29,94	fair
3	61	70	62	,07	cloudy	19	68	75	62	,85	fair
4	65	78	68	,00	fair	20	66	72	60	,86	fair
5	63	78	68	29,98	fair	21	64	74	64	,88	fair
6	68	76	66	,90	fair	22	64	72	63	,92	cloudy
7	67	78	65	,89	fair	23	65	78	66	,89	fair
8	67	77	68	,92	fair	24	65	70	60	,75	showery
9	67	77	69	,84	cloudy	25	64	67	56	,72	showery
10	70	77	64	,84	fair	26	—	—	—	,—	cloudy
11	64	76	65	,96	fair, rain at ni.						

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

IT is a fooliſh and prepoſterous faſhion in theſe times, to exclaim againſt Miniſters, Prelates, and others, who have the diſtribution of worldly honours, as never conſidering the claims of perſonal merit, but as yielding to the influence of political connexion, or private and undue partiality.

That ſome ſuch incidents may and will occur, whilſt human-nature remains conſtituted as it is, liable to imperfection and prone to error, it would be abſurd wholly to deny. I am convinced, however, that, if we would be at the pains to examine without prejudice, we ſhould find many examples among the great and powerful, of genuine and magnanimous generoſity, where the impulſe of juſt and honourable feeling has been liſtened to and obeyed, where profeſſional diligence has been noticed, and active virtue rewarded, from its own claims alone, without ſolicitation, obſequious attention, or any private motive whatever.

I am induced to make theſe remarks, from the very generous and noble manner in which the Biſhop of London has lately diſpoſed of the moſt valuable piece of preferment in his patronage, the rectory of St. James, Weſtminſter. His Lordſhip conſidered the qualifications moſt eſſential to make the rector of ſo large and populous a pariſh as uſeful as poſſible. He ſaw and felt the neceſſity of unremitted attention, of engaging demeanour, and, above all, of known and approved talents as a preacher. With this impreſſion upon his mind, he diſregarded all claims of perſonal intimacy, private attachment, or even ties ſtill nearer, which might have juſtified him both to himſelf and to the world.

His Lordſhip conceived he ſaw the qualities he wanted in the Rev. GERRARD ANDREWES; and upon him, unexpecting and unſoliciting, he accordingly beſtowed this valuable mark of his eſteem and favour.

That his Lordſhip has before done ſimilar acts of noble juſtice, they very well know who enjoy the honour of his friendſhip. We could alſo name other individuals of the ſame rank who are alike honourably diſtinguiſhed. This act in particular ſeems ſo highly reputable to the giver and receiver, that you are called upon, as a friend to the Church, to record it in your excellent Publication. CENSORINUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

FROM the MSS. of your old correſpondent the Rev. John Jones, curate of Welwyn, I ſend you the following authentic anecdotes, by him committed to paper in 1760. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

THOMAS CHILD, a farmer, at Digſwell, in the county of Hertford, born at Wheathamſtead, near St. Alban's, where his father kept a public-houſe, and gave him a little ſchool-education in reading, writing, and arithmetick, but could proceed no farther, though the boy was eagerly deſirous of farther inſtruction: he was placed out as an apprentice to the late Capt. Hale's gardener at King's-Walden, where I firſt knew him in the year 1726, but took no farther notice of him than as being a ſober and induſtrious young man; for I was not then in the leaſt apprehenſive of the greatneſs of his genius, which by degrees, after my departure from thence

thence into Huntingdonſhire, diſcovered itſelf gradually, to the ſurprize and admiration of all that were better acquainted with him than I was, and had alſo an eſteem for parts, and a taſte in matters of ſcience.

From King's-Walden, as he told me ſince, he removed to Digſwell, where he was gardener to Mr. Shalcroſſe*, who ſoon diſcerned his worth, and valued and encouraged him in a manner ſuitable to his genius, and anſwerable to his merit. That ingenious gentleman furniſhed him with books, lending ſome and beſtowing others; as he did particularly by making him a preſent of the two volumes of *Chambers's Dictionary*. He found him to be a truly honeſt as well as a very ingenious man; and was pleaſed to tell me ſome time ago, when the poor honeſt man was in danger of loſing a conſiderable ſum of money which was juſtly due to him from one in whoſe hands he had depoſited it with confidence, that he would not ſuffer him to want, and would freely lend him 100l. though he ſhould never be able to pay it again. [Of the particulars hereof I never told Thomas Child; but aſſured him, in his diſtreſs, that I had heard Mr. Shalcroſſe ſpeak very favourably of him, and that he would be his friend †.]

His leading talent is for the mathematicks; in which I doubt but he would long ago have excelled, and been eminent to a degree that cannot well be imagined, if he had had but a proper education from his childhood, and other advantages ſince, which are abſolutely neceſſary to make a man ſhine at the head of the ſciences; and he would have been one to the honour of our nation.

You would not judge him by his looks to have ſo much in him as he really has, and is well known to have; though Dr. Young, whom I lately prevailed upon to make him a viſit when we were one day out upon a ride near him, told me on his return that he ſaw ſomething uncommon in the man's face and eye; the one grave, the other attentive and alſo penetrating. And the Doctor was ſo good as to ſay, that he wiſhed he had invited him to-dinner; and that he could have his picture well drawn, with the mathematical apparatus of his own contrivance, which we ſaw, placed by his ſide, &c.

The two moſt remarkable things which he ſhewed us were theſe: a globe, and an air-pump with the proper apparatus or appendages, both of his own contrivance and workmanſhip, and each of them exquiſite in its kind. I wiſhed him to bequeath them to the *Britiſh Muſeum*, to be preſerved there in memory of his unrewarded ingenuity.

I ſaw alſo at Mr. Shalcroſſe's a very curious and exact draught of that gentleman's houſe at Digſwell, executed by the pencil of this man whilſt he was gardener there; which draught, well deſerving the place where it ſtands, and a proper decoration to the room as well as a curioſity in it, remains hitherto (in a gilt frame) over the chimney in Mr. Shalcroſſe's parlour.

Theſe are all the notices with which I have hitherto been made acquainted relating to this great but poor man: and all that I have at preſent to add farther is, that his moral character is a very good one; true to his word, and juſt in his dealings; and I believe he has a ſober, ſerious, and juſt ſenſe of religion. All that know him with regard to his conduct in common life, eſteem him. But you muſt be a perſon of greater diſcernment than the vulgar, to dive into his real worth as a man of ſo uncommon parts, and to eſteem him as he deſerves.

He

* Thomas Shalcroſſe, eſq.

† One Pilgrim, pariſh-clerk of Paul's Walden, in this county, is another extraordinary perſon. He criticiſed on Dr. Long's Aſtronomy. The Doctor made corrections accordingly; and ſent him a preſent of his book, handſomely bound and gilt, &c.

He is now, as I suppose, much about 60 years of age, and has a wife and one child, a son; but a son, who, though sober and harmless (as far as I know), has no turn for ingenious pursuits, or for any mathematical enquiries, as his father has.

I should probably have had no thought of scribbling down this as I have done, but for a hint occasionally given me by Dr. Young, who appears to have a just value for him.

Telling Mr. Shalcrosse afterwards that Dr. Young wished he had invited Child to dine with him, and that I would endeavour to bring them together; he said, "You will be disappointed if you do; for, first, Tom (said he) is so modest, that he never likes to be in company with his superiors: I never can," he added, "get him to dine with me, unless when he comes at Christmas along with my other tenants, his fellow-farmers, to take a dinner at my house. And next, if the Doctor and he were together, Child would find no relish in his conversation unless the discourse should happen to turn (which I much question) upon mathematical or other philosophical subjects," &c.

"Knowing his great abilities and other merits," Mr. Shalcrosse added, "I would willingly have put him in the way of preferment. The late Secretary Winnington being with me once upon a visit, I recommended Tom Child to him as a person that might do eminent service to the Government in the way of calculations, &c. adding, that he was a truly honest man. The Secretary, though he highly commended his drawings, &c. took very little notice of this proposal, and made no promise. I told Child afterwards of the overture I had made. 'Would you like to go, Tom, if he should send for you?' 'No,' he replied very coolly, 'I am much better where I am," &c.

He leads an inoffensive and exemplary life in his low station; quiet, peaceable, friendly, benevolent, just, minding only his own business and the duties of his calling. Perfectly unaspiring, thoroughly content, despising (as he is really above) the pageantries of life, and all its other vanities and follies. So sedate, serious, and grave in all his deportment, that you may at once discern in him the wise man and the Christian, and not the least symptom of the man of this world; though of great knowledge, of very few words. I have scarce ever seen any man like him, and can compare him to nobody but himself. I love and respect him; and think I have briefly delineated his real character.

He bestowed his care and pains for about two years in forming that draught of his master's house, but used the utmost caution all that time that the gentleman should know nothing of it; nor did he. And Mr. Shalcrosse was pleased to add, in giving me this account, that all the while he never missed an hour in executing the business of his gardens. Rare industry and integrity! J. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 5.*

THE circumstance noted in p. 599, of so much more mushroom-ketchup being made now than used to be formerly, may be accounted for by observing the high living that has been introduced by people who have been residents in India; and which, I am sorry to say, is now becoming general, and that among many families that can but ill afford it. Mushroom-ketchup was formerly found only in a few gentlemen's houses; but now the shops of many oilmen, grocers, and fishmongers, are filled with an increasing variety of poignant, or *Pandoraen* sauces, in most of which mushroom-ketchup is a primary ingredient. A man who wants to fill an empty purse may find an easy way of doing so by inventing a new sauce, giving it a sounding name, and puffing it in a morning-paper.

The

The higher price he fixes on it, the better it will ſell; and out of every crown received for it he may net four ſhillings. The great difficulty of procuring genuine anchovies alſo increaſes the conſumption of ketchup; and this year there will be a ſtill greater demand for muſhrooms to make ketchup, by reaſon that there are not any walnuts for walnut-ketchup, the froſty weather in May having proved fatal to the walnut bloom.

I have derived ſo much amuſement from the "Journal kept at Mocha," that I am ſorry to perceive it is concluded, p. 627; but I hope to ſee ſome more accounts of the ſame kind inſerted in your Miſcellany by gentlemen who were in the Egyptian expedition; for every particular relating to Egypt and the Arabias is intereſting.

I apprehend T. S. (p. 631) has not ſeen the treatiſe publiſhed by the late ingenious Mr. Curtis on honey-dew; otherwiſe, I think, he would be ſatisfied that that ſubſtance is really the excrement of an inſect. He is miſtaken in aſſerting that *honey-dew* is followed by *mildew*, for the former is particularly apt to appear on *cherry*-leaves, on which the latter is never ſeen; though it is true that the foliage of the common maple is peculiarly ſubject to grey *mildew*.

To the information given by Camilla, p. 631, I take leave to ſubjoin, that dried leaves of hyſon-tea, mixed with fine white ſand, are preferable to ſoap-ſuds for cleaning carpets before the application of the ox-gall, and ſhould be uſed dry.

The ſtory of the miſer's cobbled ſlippers, alluded to, in p. 608, as a forgery foiſted into the new edition of "The Arabian Nights," is probably borrowed from a work, intituled, "A Miſcellany of Eaſtern Learning," publiſhed by M. Cardonne, and aſſerted to have been tranſlated from Oriental MSS. preſerved in the royal library at Paris. An Engliſh tranſlation of it, dated 1781, now lies before me; and I would wiſh all perſons, who are "penny-wiſe and pound-fooliſh," to have the peruſal of the aforementioned laughable ſtory, whether it be of Oriental invention or not.

I am concerned to perceive, that there are perſons watching all occaſions to exerciſe maliciouſneſs towards the Eſtabliſhed Clergy. The objection raiſed by P. P. p. 621, againſt a clergyman's partaking of rural ſports, or publiſhing a work concerning them, muſt proceed from an illiberal and deſigning mind. A gentleman in orders ſtands in as much need of air, exerciſe, and amuſement, as any other gentleman; and it is unreaſonable to require that a clergyman ſhould debar himſelf of any reputable diverſion that contributes towards diminiſhing the vapidity of a life ſpent in a recluſe pariſh. The work, intituled "Rural Sports," is one no way incongruous either to the pen or the library of a clergyman; it contains much knowledge uſeful in the country, and is correct in the deſcriptions; the type is neat, and the plates well executed; and I ſee nothing reſpecting it to carp at. ALTHARICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

THE plan of Hiſtories of Counties is changed from one extreme to the other. In the laſt and preceding centuries it was the faſhion to preſerve the records of property and families, which may be called the records of civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; and the painter and engraver were called in, to exhibit monuments of antient and modern art and landſcape. In the preſent century, when we are advancing by rapid ſtrides to a nation of merchants and agriculturiſts, and are to inveſtigate the productions of our iſland to its centre by chemical proceſs, and ſink as much as may be the memory of our forefathers, and their actions and inventions, the *leading* ſubjects of County Hiſtories are to be "Geology, Mineralogy,

logy, Natural Hiſtory, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, with the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Language, ſo far as they are peculiar and characteriſtic; and although Antiquities are not to have in ſuch a work the pre-eminence with which they have in general been honoured, yet thoſe fine monuments of antient times, which muſt intereſt the man of taſte as well as the Antiquary, and thoſe more humble remains, which ſtrike not indeed ſo forcibly the ſenſes, but which are remarkable for ſome event recorded in hiſtory, will not paſs unnoticed. Some portion of this work will alſo be devoted to the memory of thoſe natives of the county who have been rendered eminent by their talents and public virtues."

Such is the *County Hiſtory* of YORKSHIRE, which Robert Townſon, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. author of Travels through Hungary, and of Tracts and Obſervations in Natural Hiſtory and Phyſiology, has been requeſted by ſome literary friends to write. If his former publications have *anſwered* the *wiſhes* of the *writer*, the *reader*, and the *publiſher*; it is not to be doubted, encouragement will be given to a new undertaking, though on a coſtly ſubſcription. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Witham, Eſſex, Aug.* 8.

"Stat nominis umbra."

BEFORE the truly reſpectable *Henry Sampſon Woodfall* (who now reſides in comfortable retirement at Chelſea) quits that world in which he has been ſo long diſtinguiſhed, it were earneſtly to be wiſhed that ſome entire collection of ALL the letters of Junius could be printed. To afford poſterity *a full view* of the ſtate of parties and party-writers, it would be highly intereſting if accurate copies were likewiſe printed of *every letter*, avowed or anonymous, which Junius ever anſwered or accidentally noticed: and it would indeed prove a moſt exquiſite treat for riſing politicians, could ſome gentleman of abilities be found to reviſe the preſs, and to write an ample commentary in the form of notes. All the editions I have hitherto ſeen are greatly deficient. In an edition of the letters of Junius, printed, in 1771, for John Wheble, bookſeller, in Pater-noſter Row, London, which I am inclined to conſider as the piratical re-publication which (in his letter to a correſpondent) Junius himſelf condemns, I find a copious table of contents, which is wanting in Mr. Woodfall's edition of 1772 in my poſſeſſion; I likewiſe find a "*Monody*, or the Tears of Sedition, on the ſuppoſed Death of Junius," by Poeticaſtos, with Junius's reply; Junia's elegant challenge to Junius, and the inſolently-witty anſwer of Junius; the letter of Frances in vindication of the Duke of Bedford's munificence, with an anſwer of Junius, in which he applauds Frances for advancing one benevolent action of the Duke of Bedford, an admirable letter of Modeſtus to Junius, containing a defence of the conduct of Miniſtry relative to General Ganſel's reſcue; and other particulars. In his letter to Sir William Draper, dated Feb. 21, 1769, Junius writes, "I had determined to leave the commander-in-chief in the quiet enjoyment of his friend and his bottle; but TITUS deſerves an anſwer, and ſhall have a complete one." An anonymous letter, *which deſerved a complete anſwer from Junius*, muſt certainly deſerve preſervation; yet where is that letter of Titus, or the anſwer thereto? The examination of Dr. Muſgrave (printed by Almon) is greatly praiſed by Junius as "*a moſt curious and intereſting tract*:" this praiſe ſhould preſerve it from oblivion. The letter of Anti-Junius is anſwered in Woodfall's edition, vol. II. p. 146; it ought, therefore, to be printed; ſo ought Scævola's for the ſame reaſon, being anſwered vol. II. p. 278; and Zeno's, vol. II. p. 281: *audi alteram partem* is the plain rule of equity in all caſes. I could alſo wiſh to ſee the note ſigned "An Advocate in the Cauſe of the People,"

People," ſince it was thought deſerving of two whole pages, vol. II. p. 290; as well as "A Barriſter at Law," of four, vol. II. p. 262. In ſhort, every claſſical document ſhould be kept, and every little fugitive anecdote ſhould be ſought for, even for the honour of this Junius himſelf, who (with all his malevolence, ſophiſm, and impiety,) was undoubtedly the moſt intereſting party-writer that ever took an Oppoſition pen in his hand.

Hoping to ſee theſe obſervations inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine, and that ſome ſpirited writer may take the hint, I remain,

Yours, &c. H. FIELDING.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 8.

THE Lord Widdrington, enquired after in p. 605, who was attainted in 1715, eſcaped from the Tower of London, and ſoon after died in France, and was buried at Nunnington, in the county of York. That lord's widow, Catharine, ſiſter of Charles Lord Viſcount Preſton, was likewiſe buried at Nunnington, in the county of York. She died poſſeſſed of large eſtates ſituated at Netherby, in Cumberland. Your correſpondent, therefore, vol. LXIX. p. 569, is not correct in ſtating, that Lady Widdrington left the Netherby eſtate to Dr. Robert Graham, the dean of Wells.

The Doctor Robert, to whom Lady Widdrington bequeathed the Netherby eſtate, was the father of Sir James Graham, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of that eſtate; but he, Dr. Robert Graham, was the youngeſt ſon of William Graham, dean of Carliſle, and afterwards of Wells. The ſaid dean had an elder ſon, Charles; which Charles left two ſons, William and Charles, of whom the latter is now living near Stevenage, Herts. M. M.

*** In the "Addreſs of the Gentlemen of the Choir of the Church of Weſtminſter to their late Dean" (now Biſhop of St. Aſaph), p. 596, l. 52, for *heightened* read *brightened*.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

KNOWING experimentally how little the author of "*Munimenta Antiqua*" can brook contradiction, I ſhould almoſt heſitate to inform him, on the authority of a gentleman who ſaw it laſt month, that the *Roman pharos* at *Dover*, which he repreſents as *lately pulled down*, is ſtill *ſtanding* in the ſame ſtate as repreſented by Mr. Groſe. Yours, &c. C. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

AN anſwer to the following queſtions is requeſted of any of your correſpondents converſant in Suffolk genealogies.

Was the Rev. William Thompſon, rector of Kettlebarſton, co. Suffolk, in the reign of Anne, related to Lord Haverſham, and in what degree? What became of the ſon of this Mr. Thompſon, who afterwards reſided at Wheatfield hall, in the ſame county, during the early part of the miniſtry of the facetious and Rev. Mr. Clubbe, author of the Antiquities of Wheatfield? And did the ſaid ſon leave any iſſue?

If your correſpondent, who, in vol. LXXI. p. 400, deſired to know the beſt method of turning to account the *eels* in his Northern fiſhery, will leave his addreſs with you, I will endeavour to give him a hint which may prove advantageous to his intereſt.

A CONSTANT READER SINCE 1768.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

BIOGRAPHICUS wiſhes to be informed whether JOHN MOYLE, M. A. a native of Denbighſhire, and maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Wimbourn Miniſter, where he died 1717, and was buried, and has a monument, erected by his eldeſt ſon, Edward M. eſq. with an epitaph, to be ſeen in Hutchins's "Hiſtory of Dorſet," firſt edit. II. 96, was related, and how nearly, to Walter M. a polite writer of the 17th century, who, according to the *Biographia Britannica*, was ſon of Sir Walter M. bart. of Bake, near Loo, in Cornwall, and died, 1721, without iſſue, leaving a brother, Joſeph, of Southampton, who publiſhed his poſthumous works, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1727.

Mr.

Fig. 2

Fig. 1

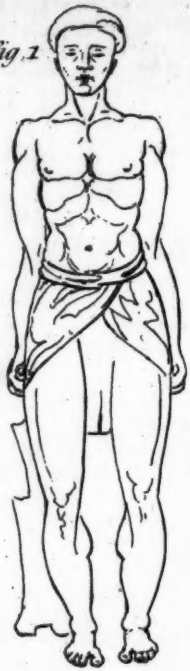
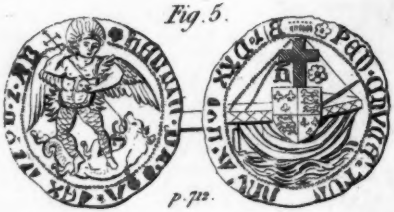


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



p. 712.

Fig. 4.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

THE house at Twickenham, celebrated by the residence of Mr. Pope, who removed into it with his father and mother about the year 1715, was, after his decease, purchased by Sir William Stanhope, K. B. brother to the Earl of Chesterfield, who made great alterations, added to it two wings with offices, and greatly enlarged the gardens behind the house, which communicate with each other by a subterraneous passage or additional grotto. On Sir William's death, this villa became the property of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, who married his daughter, and was, Aug. 13, 1794, created Lord Mendip, and died Feb. 2, 1802, leaving it to his heir and successor, Henry Welbore Agar Viscount Clifden (now Lord Mendip), who directed it to be sold by auction by Mr. Christie, May 17.

The house consists of a body with a small hall paved with stone, and two small parlours on each side, and two bow rooms of handsome dimensions at the sides. The upper story is disposed in nearly the same plan.

A correct view of it, with the *two* willows in front, may be seen in Mr. Watts's Views, 1782, No. 48; and in Mr. Ironside's History of Twickenham.

The following valuable antique busts, marbles, &c. were dispersed about it.

In the entrance hall: busts of Trajan (fine); one marked *Brutus*; two, anonymous, of emperors; two of young men, one of them resembling Marcellus (fine); a female bust named *Plotina*, another *Marciana*; the first of these has the hair drawn up to a point and divided in rows in front, the other is dressed in the same manner, but the front hair parted in the middle, turning two ways.

Over the chimney was a marble tablet representing two Tritons blowing long flutes, and bearing each a Sea-nymph accompanied by a Nereid, winged Genii, and dolphins, in *alto relievo*.

In the dining-parlour.

Two medallions of *Nero* and *Titus*; and head of a philosopher, large medallion in bas-relief.

Bust of a child.

Another, draped.

Bust of *Faustina*, the hair flat to the head, but in front dressed.

Bust of *Agrippina*, the hair tied behind in a short thick club.

Bust of another empress.

Bust of *Augustus*, hair cropped.

A curious antient fountain, the arch surmounted by a Bacchant, holding out in his right hand a cup, in his left a bunch of grapes, which he presses: on a shelf under the arch, a recumbent figure of the *Nile*, holding a cornu copiæ in left hand, reclined on a sphinx. The bason is square at top, within a square diminishing downwards, supported on lions' feet with faces on the knees. This came from the baths of Titus at Rome.

Two noble slabs of antient Mosaic, from the same baths, 5 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 8½ inches.

A pair of columns of the beautiful verd antique, with *giallo antico* plinths and statuary marble capitals, 5 feet 1 inch high.

In the marble hall.—Vases.

A small oval one of alabaster with a cover.

An upright one with handles.

An oval one with cover, ornamented with dolphins, wreath, and faint inscription.

A similar one, adorned with sculls of beasts, and festoons in relief, with handles.

A ditto, larger, with wreath of olive, and handles.

An oval one, with handles, enriched with a relief of Neptune in a car drawn by sea-horses; the foot curiously formed of eight dolphins.

Another in form of a cista, spirally fluted, with tablet and inscription in the centre, supported by sphinxes, on each side of which are figures of the Dioscuri with their torches, one erect, the other reversed.

D. M.
ARDAEIE.
ES. VX. ANN. XI.
ARRIA. FIL.

Another, oval, richly covered with griffins supporting a candelabrum.

Another, elegantly shaped, with handles supported with wreaths of ivy.

A noble and beautifully shaped one of oriental alabaster, with handles and cover, 1 foot 9 inches high, and 1 foot 9 inches wide.

Cinerary urns.

One with a cover, ornamented with dolphins, wreath, and inscription.

A small one with rams heads, festoons, and inscription.

Another, upright, with rams heads, eagles, and festoons, in a bold style.

A small covered one, adorned with reliefs

reliefs of a bird picking at fruit in a baſket thrown down, and two others ſupporting a feſtoon. Inſcription:

DIS . MAN .
C . M . CICVRINI .
SACRVM .

On a pediment, a maſk, thyrſus, and half open ciſta.

Another, with a cover, and this inſcription:

DIOSC BORI
ISIDORIS
V . A . L .

In the pediment an eagle.

A ſmall one with feſtoon and inſcription.

Another with a cover, with rams heads, feſtoons, and this inſcription:

ΑΚΡΙΔΙ ΚΥΝΑΡΙω.

birds picking fruit, and at angles two cranes looking up to an eagle; in pediment rams heads.

Another with rams heads and Genii with inverted torches, and in the pediment a wreath, and on a frieze below another head between two rams heads.

DIS MANIBVS
C. MVNII SERENI
SACRVM.

Another, with boys ſupporting feſtoons, and this inſcription:

D . M .
L . IVLIO . VITALI
GLVCERA FECIT
CONIVGI B . M .
VIX . ANN . XLII . M . II .

In pediment, a lion tearing a bull.

A female head in bas relief.

Two female medallions in alto relievo.

Buſt of a child, marked *Philippus.*

Another, marked *L. Verus.*

Another, fine.

Another, very perfect, and exceedingly fine.

Another, its companion.

Theſe two laſt have a ſpread eagle on the breaſt.

A ſtatue, 2 feet 8 inches, of young Bacchus crowned with ivy, preſſing to his breaſt the pſyche, or butterfly, and holding in his lap heads of wheat and apples. The head of ſaline marble, and the expreſſion very ſweet.

At the upper end of the left-hand parlour, a moſt capital Egyptian figure of the ſcarce yelloviſh granite, 5 feet high. The forehead high in the Ethiopian ſtyle, no hair, and the ears large and diſtinct; the arms pendent cloſe to the body, the hands cloſed, the left leg advanced forward, the right adhering to a ſtump of a tree. The habit cloſe, ſo fine as to ſhew the breaſt and navel, up to the throat, where it divides, one fold over from left to right, confined by a plain and oblique belt at the waiſt, and a flap pendent from the front. *Plate I. fig.* 1.

A coloſſal torſo in this habit, of white marble, from the inſide of one of the gates of the great temple of Carnac, is engraved in Denon's plate CXVIII. having in the belt a dagger with a hawk's head, in a ſheath, and on the belt in front an oval with hieroglyphics.

Fig. 2. is a ſketch of the antique fount from the baths of Titus, in the ſame collection, ſurmounted by a clothed Bacchant with a cup in his right hand, over the centre ſhelf, the Nile recumbent on a ſphinx, and holding a cornucopiæ.

A buſt of *L. Antonius,* in fringed robe, with inſcription on the breaſt in antient Roman characters.

Another of *Severus.*

A fine one of *Marcus Aurelius.*

A ſingularly fine bas-relief of a car loaded with a wild boar and a dog on him, drawn by a pair of bulls yoked led by two men on foot, and guarded by a horſeman with a large round ſhield on his left arm; another dog running under the car. This is engraved in Bartoli's Admiranda.

A ſepulchral ſtone with the figures of a man and woman, their right hands joined; lighted caudelabra at the corners, and on the top two dogs tearing a tiger; ſprigs of laurel at the ſides.

Fig. 3. is engraved for explanation.

Fig. 4. a gold coin of the Lower Empire. Yours, &c. D. H.

A MIDSUMMER TOUR.

WE commenced our journey June 19, 1802. Stopped at Derby, to view the ſcenes of my childiſh pleaſures, and ruminate on tranſactions, none of which were of a ſhorter date than 67 years. Here Memory had her full ſcope in examining ten different places of my reſidence, alſo thoſe of my anceſtors for 200 years. Here I was a ſtranger at home; I knew no ſoul, not a ſoul knew me; the generation to which I was united were gone.

After two days ſtay, we drove to Keddleſton, the place of civility and delight; were admitted, after entering my name, into that place of wonder, the hall. Every thing was grand and expenſive, and every thing new except the books and

and the plate. The park is beautiful, and its oaks of a magnitude ſeldom ſeen. Lord Scarſdale, I was told, had been offered 200l. for two trees, and 70l. each for 30. I well remember the old hoſpitable hall, and its owner an infant.

Arrived at Matlock, which, though I had before viſited, I had not ſeen. The man of taſte will be delighted with the variegated walks and ſcenes, which will well bear reviewing. Mr. Arkwright's improvement of the rocks is moſt charming, and is only excelled by his kindneſs in exhibiting them to the public eye.

Riſing a hill, called *The Heights of Abraham*, is a favourite ſerpentine walk, about half a mile, where the proſpect varies at every turn, and is always pleaſing. A ſpacious alcove accommodates the wanderer, in which I paid the following tribute:

The fools write *on*, the fools blot *out*,
Some with a pencil, ſome a clout.
Scribblers, refrain your idle talk,
And thank the owner for this walk;
For, ſhould the want of health appear,
Who ſeeks that gem may find it here.

Some amuſement may be drawn from the various characters aſſembled at a public table. In one man we could obſerve a ſilent hearer though not wanting in intellects; in another, an harmleſs head upon the ſhoulders of a lawyer; a third had retired with the gout and 1000l. a year, ariſing from the ſale of tobacco, yet had not forgotten the important value of a ſhilling; in another, a valiant captain juſt returned from killing the French, and now attempting to kill the ladies, but perhaps ſucceeded in neither. In one lady, nothing charming but the *outſide* of the face; in another, the ineſtimable treaſures of good ſenſe, prudence, and good temper, *within*; in a third, a Venus of Medicis tipſy. The clergy are ſometimes charged with an unſocial behaviour, keep at a diſtance, preſerve the ruſt of the college, and will not ſuffer us to approach near enough to rub it off. During a fortnight's ſtay at Matlock, we were favoured with the company of ſix ſons of the Church, who reverſed this charge, for they were all open and friendly. In one, might be obſerved the ſupreme of modeſty; in another, good judgment, with now and then an oath; in a third, a jolly ſoul, contented with his glaſs and his poverty; a fourth, united civility, riches, and dignity; another, never uttered a ſentence of his own, but followed his leader, yet poſſeſſed one of the beſt hearts that ever filled a human breaſt; the ſixth, a buck of the firſt magnitude, whether in perſon, ſong, glaſs, or joke; but all good-natured. One evil, however, attends a watering-place; we contract delightful friendſhips, which are ſhipwrecked in a day.

An inhabitant of Matlock has, by the labour of 17 years, added another wonder to the place, by penetrating a rock, chiefly ſpar, in the hill called *Proud Maſſon*; which, opening from cave to cave, leads the traveller through a dark and narrow paſſage ſeveral hundred yards, with the ſparry luſtres ſhining by his candle. He has chriſtened it *Cumberland Cave*. Admittance 1s.

But the greateſt wonder I ſaw was *Miſs Phebe Bown*, in perſon five feet ſix, about thirty, well proportioned, round faced and ruddy, a dark penetrating eye, which, the moment it fixes upon your face, ſtamps your character, and that with preciſion. Her ſtep (pardon the Iriſhiſm) is more manly than a man's, and can eaſily cover forty miles a day. Her common dreſs is a man's hat, coat, with a ſpencer over it, and men's ſhoes: I believe ſhe is a ſtranger to breeches. She can lift one hundred weight with each hand, and carry fourteen ſcore. Can ſew, knit, cook, and ſpin, but hates them all, and every accompanyment to the female character, except that of modeſty. A gentleman at the New Bath recently treated her ſo rudely, "that ſhe had a good mind to have knocked him down." She poſitively aſſured me ſhe did not know what fear was. She never gives an affront, but will offer to fight any man who gives her one. If ſhe has not fought, perhaps it was owing to the inſulter being a coward, for none elſe would *give* an affront. She has ſtrong ſenſe, an excellent judgement, ſays ſmart things, and ſupports an eaſy freedom in all companies. Her voice is more than maſculine, it is deep-toned; the wind in her favour, ſhe can ſend it a mile; has no beard, or prominence of breaſt; accepts any kind of manual labour, as holding the plough, driving the team, thatching the ricks, &c.; but her chief avocation is breaking horſes, at a guinea a week; always rides without a ſaddle, and is ſuppoſed the beſt judge

of

of a horſe, cow, &c. in the country, and is frequently requeſted to purchaſe for others at the neighbouring fairs.

She is fond of Milton, Pope, Shakſpeare, alſo of muſick; is ſelf-taught, performs on ſeveral inſtruments, as the flute, violin, harpſichord, and ſupports the baſs viol in Matlock church. She is an excellent marks-*woman*, and, like her brother ſportſmen, carries her gun upon her ſhoulder. She eats no beef or pork, and but little mutton; her chief food is milk, and alſo her drink, diſcarding wine, ale, and ſpirits.

Curious to ſee the tomb of the greateſt ſubject that ever lived in England, *Cardinal Wolſey*, nay, who even governed the moſt abſolute king, Henry the Eighth, we drove to Leiceſter. Great part of the front of the Abbey is ſtanding, and diſcovers the veſtiges of former grandeur; but I ſought in vain for the chapel. Could I have found this, I could have found the chancel, which was, no doubt, the place of his interment. Tradition pointed out the ſpot; but on this I could not depend.

Every man has a *wiſh* to gratify. This wiſh may hang long upon his mind, which he can neither accompliſh nor diſcharge. I had, during many years, an ardent deſire to ſee Fotheringay, a place celebrated in all our hiſtories as the depoſitory of two princes, the birth-place of a king, and the murder of a queen *.

Viſiting a friend in this tour, twelve miles from Leiceſter, and being then only twenty-eight from the favourite ſpot, I determined to uſe my feet while my horſes grazed in peace, although every perſon I conſulted aſſured me "there was nothing to be ſeen."

Approaching the place, I thought the ſteeple one of the handſomeſt I had remarked. In the chancel, at each end of the communion-table, are the ſuperb monuments of the two princes, facing each other, exactly alike, of ſtone of a fine texture, painted white, and both erected in 1573. On the right is that of Edward, the ſecond Duke of York, grandſon to Edward III. and great uncle to Henry V. He reſided in the caſtle, was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1414, and interred in a religious houſe, founded by his father here, and endowed by himſelf. Here he reſted in peace till Henry VIII. deſtroyed the houſe, when his remains lay neglected forty years, till depoſited under his monument at the above date.

The left-hand monument is that of Richard, Duke of York, and Cicily his wife. He was nephew to the above, and father of Edward IV. was killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, in fighting for a crown which he ought to have enjoyed without fighting. This preſents a leſſon to kings, never to violate the rules of juſtice; for the quarrel between the Roſes totally deſtroyed the family of Henry IV. who was the aggreſſor. It preſents a leſſon to ſubjects, to let contending kings fight their own battle; for this cruel conteſt ruined a hundred thouſand families.

An old inhabitant aſſured me he had ſeen a written agreement between the Duke and an under-taker; the latter was to erect the church for 300l. the Duke finding materials; but he was killed before the work was compleated.

In the pulpit are the royal arms carved in wood, which my guide told me were Richard the Third's. To this I can ſay nothing, only that the pulpit is as old as the church, and that on each ſide of the ſupporters was a *boar*, Richard's creſt. One of them is ſtill perfect. He was born in the Caſtle in 1452. His character I have delineated in "The Battle of Boſworth Field."

The place where the caſtle ſtood is about eight acres, upon a flat, of an oblong form, remarkably ſtrong; but "there is not one ſtone left upon another:" yet I had all the ſatisfaction I wiſhed. The trenches are wide, deep, and nearly perfect. The river *Nen* waſhes one ſide, and feeds the other three. The whole area is in graſs, a few nettles excepted. With the ſoil thrown out from the trenches is compoſed a conical hill, whoſe baſe perhaps covers an acre, riſes twenty yards, and terminates in a flat thirty yards diameter. At the top of this mound, in the centre, has ſtood a tower, circular as the mound, which covered a diameter of fifteen yards; and this tower was ſurrounded by about 18 turrets, which ſtood upon the verge of the mound: fifteen of their foundations I counted.

At the foot of the mound ſtood the caſtle. The people of the country had ſtocked up the ſtones to the very foundation for building and repairing the roads,

* See Bib. Top. Brit. No. XL.

roads, which left the trenches so compleat that the various rooms might be discovered. Exclusive of many apartments for private use, I could particularize three state-rooms, in one of which, no doubt, Richard III. was born.

The great hall, in which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in 1587, appeared conspicuous, is 30 yards by 24, had two entrances. I sought for the remains of the benches on which sat her 36 insulting judges, and the scaffold, raised two feet high at the upper end of the hall, where she suffered, but could find no traces of either.

What will unprejudiced posterity say of Elizabeth, when they are told that Mary, in distress, fled to her for protection under a promise of safety; but, instead of an hospitable reception, or performance of promise, was, through a mean jealously, made a prisoner during eighteen years, and then destroyed. All the sham plots laid to her charge ended in a vapour, except that of plotting for her liberty, of which none had a right to deprive her. Perhaps no scheme was ever carried on with more deceipt than her destruction. If her son, James I. was not an actor in this base tragedy, he was pleased with the piece and the performers, although willing the world should believe otherwise. He pulled down the harmless castle of Fotheringay, out of revenge for his mother's death, but took the actors into favour! Perhaps he was as jealous of his mother as Elizabeth. He loved a crown as well as she, to which his mother was not only a rival, but had a prior right. The two Sovereigns understood each other well, while the scape-goat was sacrificing.

Deeply impressed with the former transactions, while standing upon the spot where Mary suffered, I left the place with regret, and with a sigh.

W. HUTTON, *Birmingham.*

THE PROJECTOR, N° VIII.

"Admiranda tibi levium SPECTACULA rerum." VIRG.

THE powers of man are limited. Vast as the projects may be of which his genius is capable, there are some things wholly removed from his dominion, some hardships to which he must submit without hope of remedy, and some kinds of subjection which are common to him with inanimate nature. Even our Modern Philosophers, as they have been facetiously called, who have proposed methods of improving the human species, by leading it on to *perfectibility* (by which they probably mean perfection), and exempting it from the inactivity of sleep, and the interruption of death; even these wise men have been compelled to acknowledge that there are some externals which their discoveries cannot reach, and to which they must submit with the same dignified composure they display in parting with the consolations of Religion, and the charms of Virtue.

Among these circumstances which baffle the ingenuity of Projectors and Philosophers, the WEATHER may be considered as of the highest importance, not upon account of the hay or the corn expected to be annually produced, for these are considerations beneath the attention of the parties principally concerned in this paper, but upon account of the dependence which it has, for some years past, been the fashion to place on it for a great proportion of the happiness of human life, and which has increased the demand for sunshine to a prodigious degree.

After all the enquiries that have been made by my predecessors into the means of promoting happiness, it seems at length to be agreed, that we might have arrived much sooner at a conclusion on the subject, had we looked for happiness in the right place, and not confined our enquiries, and consequently our instructions, to matters of a domestic concern, without ever suspecting that true happiness is an enjoyment to be found only *without doors*. Lamentable was the ignorance of that man, who, by way of punishment, divided the house with his wife, giving her the outside, while he kept the inside for himself. But a new and more correct way of thinking now prevails: and the important discovery having been made, that happiness was only to be found in the open air, thousands began to flock to the fields, and gardens, and highways around the metropolis, to enjoy life, when, such is the state of all human things, they at the same time discovered that happiness is doomed to imperfection, and that, without a command of the weather, they were still exposed to mortifications and disappointments.

This unpleasant truth, at all times perhaps

perhaps a matter of belief with ſome of the old ſchool, has been more eſpecially obvious to the meaneſt capacity during thoſe months of this year which the Almanacks, and the Almanacks only, have agreed to call *Summer*. Thouſands have been deprived by inceſſant rains of the only means of gratification for which nature and education ſeemed to have fitted them, and have often been furiouſly contending between *abroad* and *home*, as we have heard of armies pent up between the enemy behind and the ſea before, where force was uſeleſs, and flight impoſſible. Surely not leſs perilous is their ſituation, when a torrent of rain begins to pour down, who conſider a mob as ſociety, and home as an inhoſpitable deſert.

When we contemplate the powerful influence of curioſity, and the effect it has to depopulate our houſes and ſtreets, and cover our fields and roads with human beings, waiting patiently for many hours to look up to an object which probably in a few minutes will elude their ſight, we muſt ſurely lament that this vaſt crowd ſhould be produced in a climate ſo unfit for their exiſtence, or that human felicity, under ſuch circumſtances, ſhould not have been made water-proof by the dexterity of ſome ingenious Projector. One amuſement after another, in trembling ſucceſſion, has been announced this ſummer for public view; and "all the world" has flocked to ſee it; but, juſt when "all the world" expected to be gratified, a deluge of rain has interrupted between them and the object, and they have been precipitated back to a premature home, with no other reſource for the reſt of the day than to change their apparel, and to tell of their diſtreſs.

Amidſt this general calamity, this perpetual recurrence of diſappointment, this wringing of hands and of cloaths, the author of the PROJECTOR is not afraid of being thought ſelfiſh when he announces, that he has enjoyed ſome advantages which are not always to be met with, and that he has turned the misfortunes of others to the benefit of his own ſpeculations. The fluctuations of hope and diſappointment which my neighbours and friends have experienced, have afforded me many choice opportunities of meditating on the paſſion of curioſity, by obſerving the various objects which excite it, and the different influence of each; and, by ſtudying theſe trying caſes, I have acquired that knowledge which would have been impoſſible in a more favourable ſeaſon. It is well known that, in order to conſummate our ſkill in any diſorder to which the ſpecies is liable, we muſt reſort to the places where it is moſt prevalent, as young phyſicians go to New York for the yellow fever, and to Conſtantinople for the plague. In like manner for many weeks paſt, while a dripping and a drenched publick was paſſing by, I have been from my windows making dry reflections on the power and effects of curioſity.

Curioſity is, I believe, generally allowed to be the ſtrongeſt and moſt laſting of our paſſions; the ſtrongeſt, probably, becauſe it is not reſiſted by any conſiderations which prevail with mankind in other caſes, ſuch as the danger of waſting health, time, or money; and the moſt laſting, becauſe, of the crowds who indulge it, the aged are by no means an inſignificant proportion.

To theſe characteriſticks I would add, that it is the moſt impartial and indiſcriminating of all our paſſions; it makes no diſtinction of place, perſon, or object; and this I mention, not as altogether a new diſcovery, but to repreſs the pride of thoſe who have the honour, as they call it, to raiſe curioſity; and who, having counted the number of ſpectators, are ready to flatter themſelves that they have a majority "on this day's gaze." The candidate on the huſtings may proudly eſtimate his popularity by the number of men, women, and children, who are gaping and liſtening to him, rending the air with huzzas, or drowning the voice of his opponent with hiſſes; but he ought to reflect, that it is more than probable that, *mutatis mutandis*, he would be equally popular on the ſcaffold, or in his way to the gibbet. The difference, indeed, in point of curioſity, between an election and an execution, is ſo very ſmall, that it requires the aid of extremely nice calculation to aſcertain it. The proprietor of a balloon may alſo think that he has got the world on his ſide, when he ſees a populous city emptied into the fields and highways; but he ought to remember, that, of the vaſt crowds who are looking up to him, one half have probably juſt returned from ſeeing a man ſtand in the pillory, and the other half from ſeeing a thief whipped round Tower-hill.

Theſe

These are circumstances of a very humiliating kind; but yet such is the constitution of curiosity, and so impartial are its impulses. The "seers of sights" have but one sense to gratify, and that sense so very comprehensive, and so little apt to make fastidious distinctions, that they will follow a wise man or a learned pig in equal numbers; and press with the same eagerness to behold an eminent character, whether he be in a triumphal chair or at the tail of a cart, whether he be coming into place or going out of the world. Processions are always in great demand with the curious; but have so little connexion with the thinking faculty, that it is very seldom enquired what the nature of them is, or whether a preference ought, not, in some cases, to be given to one over the other. We observe the same number collected to view the march of a regiment, and the procession of a parish feast, equally enlivened by marrow-bones and cleavers as by clarinets and horns; and the successful candidate, who rides triumphant on men's shoulders, and harangues an applauding populace, knows full well that he could raise the same number next day by promising to stand upon his head, or dance on the tight rope.

Those, therefore, who provide objects for public curiosity have no great reason to be proud of their success, and may, perhaps, from these premises, derive consolation for the want of it. Curiosity seeks objects for no other reason than that it may say it has found them; and the grand ambition with most is to be able to assert that they have seen the sight, and to tell the difficulties which embarrassed them, the many hours they had to wait, the dangers they ran from the crowd, of which they never discover that they make a part, and the escapes they effect from the eagerness and impertinence, the jostling and bustling, to which they unconsciously contribute. If to this a few bruises or a broken limb can be added, they are regarded as honourable scars, and as something that may hereafter stop a gap in conversation; and so far are these circumstances from operating as precautions, that they commonly act as the most powerful incentives. Never does curiosity prompt with greater effect to crowd to any place in order to see a sight, than when the chance is that access may be impossible, and the object invisible.

And this leads me to remark, that curiosity is not only the most impartial, but perhaps the most courageous of our appetites. But it is not necessary to prove this, otherwise than by an appeal to those whom the unfavourable weather of June and July did not terrify from the risks which it added to the peculiar dangers of riot. The proportion of females in our mobs is an additional proof, if any were necessary, that curiosity is a passion of great fortitude, and the only one that appears to be of no sex. On this subject, however, it must be remarked, that although the ladies of high *ton* are more exposed to the weather than the gentlemen, they are not such extensive sufferers in the article of wet cloaths, as before the stripping fashion was imported from France.

Having made these few remarks on the nature of this disease, it would perhaps be the business of a Projector to suggest some cure for it; and a correspondent has, indeed, hinted at my duty on this occasion; and, while it is no disgrace to fail in that in which no man has succeeded, I may be indulged in some whims on the subject. As to giving advice, however, to curious persons, which my correspondent recommends, I really know not how that can be performed with effect. Even when I censure curiosity as being indiscriminate, I must own I am acquainted with no rules by which it can be rendered more discerning, or more nice in the choice of its objects. To grave men, indeed, sitting in their closets, there may appear a difference between a balloon and a boxing match, a pillory and a procession, an election and an execution, a bull-baiting and a common-hall, a meeting of politicians and a set of fireworks; but I know of no means by which the comparative merits of these objects can be made obvious to the devotees of curiosity. They cannot be brought to comprehend the minute distinctions which the parties concerned in these exhibitions have established in their own favour, from the vain hope that they may acquire a preference in the eye of the populace, which, however, as already hinted, to the great mortification of their vanity, they never have acquired.

I consider any attempts, therefore, of this kind, as doomed to be unsuccessful; but, as somewhat seems to be expected by my correspondent from me, I shall relate a project of my own, which

which I adopted during the whole of the rainy ſeaſon, and which I have found effectual in my own caſe, and that of a few friends whom I prevailed upon to follow my example.

My rule, then, is ſimply this: I determine to enjoy all out-door amuſements, during a rainy ſeaſon, by proxy, and to ſee all ſights by the eyes of other people. This may appear a little paradoxical; but I can aſſure my readers that it is one of the moſt ſimple preſcriptions that can be taken, and at the ſame time one of the moſt efficacious in preventing all the inconveniencies of curioſity. The medium through which I view all public ſpectacles is that common machine called a newſpaper; and from repeated experiments, as well as the information of my friends, I can aver without hazard of contradiction that ſights ſeen through this medium are far more "ſublime, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, captivating, and *unſpeakable*," &c. than by the naked eye. By indulging my curioſity, therefore, the morning *after* a ſpectacle of any kind has been preſented, I not only obtain a more full view than my own eyes would have furniſhed, but I am confidently aſſured I ſee ſomewhat more than the reality, and at the ſame time enjoy the picturesque fancy, and copious inventive powers of the relater. Nor will this method of frequenting public amuſements appear ſo very new as ſome may ſuppoſe, when it is recollected that we are in this only following the example of thoſe great travellers who explore every part of the globe in books, and endure the fatigues and enjoy the pleaſures of ſea and land, mountain and valley, without ſtirring out of their libraries.

Such is my ſcheme; and if the ſimplicity of it does not offend, for perhaps ſomething more myſterious was expected, I can now very confidently add that it is attended with ſome very conſiderable advantages, which will ſhew it to be both œconomical and ſalutary. A very great ſaving is hereby made in the article of time, which I have always looked upon to be of great value, becauſe no man knows how ſoon it may become ſcarce. It is not many weeks ago that, in the courſe of the ſhort hour allowed to breakfaſt, I beheld all the glories of a review at Wimbledon, an election at Brentford, and a trial at a country aſſizes, which, to thoſe who will neither delegate nor poſtpone their curioſity, muſt have coſt at leaſt a whole day. Another great advantage of my ſcheme is, that it enables me to ſee ſights in ſafety; I am not liable to be ſqueezed in a crowd; no ditch is behind, into which the mob may precipitate me; I run no riſk from the prancing of the horſes; I am in no fear of ſcaffolds breaking down; I am not particularly anxious to ſecure a coach, or to claim the protection of a pent-houſe; and my refreſhments are at hand, and may be taken without impediment.

If theſe advantages can be proved to reſult from my plan, it is certainly worthy of a trial; but, as popular prejudice may run high againſt it, I wiſh to remove that obſtruction of all improvement, by recommending to my readers a few reflections on the uſe of ſeeing ſights. I would have them enquire of thoſe, who during their lives have been conſtant gazers, how far human happineſs is actually concerned in the matter; whether moſt of the duties of life may not be performed, without allowing our eyes to get the better of the reſt of our ſenſes; and whether all the purpoſes of ſocial enjoyment might not be anſwered, were men to aſſemble together in leſſer parties than what conſtitute a mob. And to ſuch as are apt to feel with peculiar acuteneſs the diſappointments of a holiday, I would ſuggeſt, that in the courſe of human life there are greater privations to be endured than abſence from a balloon, or a ſailing match; that there are misfortunes to be ſurmounted which may laſt longer than wind or rain; and that thoſe ſpectacles only can apologize for voluntary fatigue and danger, which have ſome tendency to enlarge our virtue, or improve our underſtanding.

*** THE coin drawn by B. J. B. (*Plate I. fig.* 5.) is an angel of Henry VIII. ſomewhat different from that exhibited by the Society of Antiquaries as ſtruck in his 34th year.

HENRICS 8. D. G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX

Henricus 8. Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex.

The archangel Michael piercing the dragon.—Reverſe, a ſhip under ſail with the croſs for maſt; and on a ſhield the arms of France and England. Over it H, and a roſe for mint-mark.

PER CRVCE' TVA' SALVA. NOS. XPE. REDE.

Per crucem tuam ſalva nos, Chriſte Redemptor.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

THE incloſed paper was written, in a moment of diſappointment and chagrin, on my return from a trial of the Pix (in 179-), where I had been taught to expect much information from the Charge. Other affairs, however, unqueſtionably more important, had, I preſume, occupied the attention of the noble Lord who preſided; for his ſpeech was ſhort, and indicated but little acquaintance with the ſubject. What you now receive was intended to ſhew that ſomething rather more important might have been ſaid. R.

A Charge which was NOT *delivered at a late Trial of the Pix.*

GENTLEMEN,

You have been ſummoned to the exerciſe of a duty of great national importance, and inferior only to that by which you decide upon the lives and fortunes of your fellow-ſubjects. You are this day to act as the guardians of the lawful coinage of your country, and to ſee that its integrity has been carefully preſerved.

In the courſe of your inquiries, you will find ample reaſon to contemplate and venerate the wiſdom of our anceſtors, who have, by the mode of trial now committed to your care, guarded with ſuch jealouſy an operation of great nicety, and of the higheſt concern. But your admiration of their ſagacity will be ſtill increaſed, when you learn that yours is not the ſole teſt to which the money is ſubjected, though it is the laſt, and the moſt ſolemn, and, indeed, concluſive in its deciſion upon the purity of the coins.

Before the bullion is delivered to the Moneyours, it paſſes through a very ſtrict aſſay, and, when it is formed into money, cannot be delivered until it has been pronounced to be ſtandard by the King's Aſſay-maſter. It is then ſubmitted to the examination of a number of perſons, who from their profeſſions muſt be well qualified to decide upon it, and whoſe ſituation in life is ſuch as to render their teſtimony unexceptionable, and who are bound to return a true verdict by the ſolemn oath which you have juſt now taken.

The origin of this mode of trial, Gentlemen, is of high antiquity. I have not been able to trace it to its inſtitution, but an inſtance of it is on record in the 9th or 10th of Edward the Firſt, at which time the King commanded, by writ, the Barons of the Exchequer to open the boxes of the Aſſay of London and Canterbury, and to make the aſſay in ſuch manner as the King's council were wont to do*; from which words may fairly be inferred that the manner was well known, and of common uſage.

It was formerly, though not originally, made once in every year, but in 1651 it is found to have been only when the ſtate pleaſed†; and of late years has, I believe, never been uſed except upon the appointment of a new Maſter of the Mint, when the old one applies for it in order to obtain his Quietus. I could wiſh the antient cuſtom of an yearly trial were again reſorted to, or at leaſt that every conſiderable delivery of money ſhould be followed by it, and for this reaſon. In the preſent mode many millions are ſent into currency, for the purity of which the country at large has not the ſecurity of a public and open examination, but merely the private trials made within the Mint, in the preſence of thoſe only who are intereſted in the depreciation of the money. The conſtitution of the Mint, it is true, is expreſſly formed to prevent combinations amongſt its officers, whoſe duties and whoſe accounts are perpetual checks upon each other. But in every thing which concerns the State, not only the probability, but even the ſmalleſt degree of poſſibility, of fraud ought to be guarded againſt. If the officers individually do their duty, the private trials of the Mint are moſt amply ſufficient. But, were they to fall from their integrity, and to combine for the purpoſe of defrauding the publick, the length of time which is now ſuffered to elapſe between the trials of the Pix would afford them ready means for accompliſhing their purpoſe. I muſt not here be underſtood as intending to caſt the ſlighteſt reflection upon the characters of the preſent officers of the Mint, whoſe integrity and accuracy of workmanſhip are ſo well known to all who have ever attended theſe trials, that this my preſent caution would be totally ſuperfluous, were it not poſſible that ſome perſons may now hear

* Madox's Hiſt. of Exchequer, vol. I. p. 291.

† Anſwer of the Moniers to Blondeau, p. 25.

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me, who are unacquainted with the manner in which the buſineſs of the Mint has of late years been conducted.

Gentlemen, The Pix, which will be delivered into your hands, contains coins taken at hazard from each journeyweight, as it is technically called, of gold and ſilver. A journey of gold is fifteen pounds, from which two pieces are to be taken, one for the Pix, the other for the private Aſſay. A journey of ſilver weighs ſixty pounds, and two pieces, at the leaſt, are to be taken from it, to be applied to the ſame purpoſes; and they are incloſed in papers ſealed by the Maſter, Warden, and Comptroller. Theſe different parcels of money will be again mingled together by you, in order to take, without any poſſibility of ſelection, a ſufficient quantity for the operation of the aſſay. This has uſually been the weight of one pound. But I muſt ſubmit to your conſideration, whether there may not be a propriety in increaſing the number of pieces which are to be ſet apart for the trial, whenever the deliveries ſhall be ſo many that one pound weight will not afford a poſſibility that each delivery ſhall have contributed its ſpecimen; as otherwiſe ſome, and according to the preſent mode very many, of them muſt neceſſarily be overpaſt without any trial. It appears, from the Red Book of the Exchequer, that in antient times this particular circumſtance was not overlooked.

In order that a certain and adjuſted meaſure ſhould not be wanting with which the purity of the coins might be compared, ſtandard pieces of gold and ſilver have been made, at various times, by perſons ſworn to execute them of the requiſite fineneſs. The gold of 23 carats 3½ grains fine, and half a grain of allay, and the ſilver 11 ounces two penny weights fine, with 18 pennyweights of allay; both theſe are called the old ſtandard of England.

Proper portions of the particular ſtandard pieces which are ſpecified in the indenture under which the Maſter has acted, will be delivered to you, by which you will examine the monies contained in the Pix, and determine whether they come up to, or fall ſhort of, the regular ſtandard. You will likewiſe attend to the weight of the ſeveral coins, as required by the indenture, which will be read to you.

As, however, no work of human art can be expected to reach abſolute perfection, it is wiſely ordained, that a certain quantity, either of fineneſs or of weight, or of both taken together, ſhall be allowed to the Maſter below the abſolute terms of his indenture. This allowance is called the Remedy; and is 1-6th of a carat in the pound weight of gold, and two pennyweights in the pound of ſilver; and if the deficiency does not exceed theſe weights, the money is deliverable.

When theſe allowances were originally eſtabliſhed, they probably were abſolutely neceſſary on account of the rude and imperfect manner in which the buſineſs of the Mint was conducted. But the art of coining has now reached ſuch perfection, that later trials of the pix have ſhewn them to be much greater than at this time are required: and it is highly creditable to the ſkill and the integrity of perſons employed, that they have not taken that advantage which the ſtrict letter of the indenture might have allowed, but have formed the money with the utmoſt preciſion, both as to weight and fineneſs.

By the efficacy of thoſe laws which regulate the Mint, our coins have retained a purity of ſtandard unequalled by any other nation. From the time of Edward the Firſt (and probably much earlier) to the preſent day, there have been no variations in fineneſs, except during one diſgraceful period, which extended through part of the reign of Henry VIII, and the whole of the reigns of Edward VI. and of Philip and Mary. The ſhortneſs of the two latter reigns, conjoined with other circumſtances, probably prevented that reformation of the coin from then taking place, which was afterward effected by the wiſdom and ſpirit of Elizabeth, immediately upon her acceſſion to the throne. Of ſuch importance did that enlightened ſovereign conſider the integrity of the coins, that, when ſhe had compleated the reformation of the ſtandard, ſhe boaſted that ſhe had now deſtroyed the monſter which had ſo long ravaged her kingdom.

The weight of the money has not continued fixed like the fineneſs, but has, from neceſſity, varied with the value of bullion; for gold and ſilver, being articles of commerce, will fluctuate in price according to the quanti-

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ty which is in the market, compared with the demand. Thus the penny, which in the reign of Edward I. (the time when the ſtandard of fineneſs is ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed) was reduced to 22 grains, was afterwards diminiſhed in weight, at various periods, until, in the 43d of Elizabeth, it weighed only 7¾ grains, at which it has remained fixed to the preſent time.

It ſeems a ſingular circumſtance, that the weight ſhould have invariably and progreſſively ſunk for 300 years, and yet have remained ſtationary for the two ſucceeding centuries. The regular ſupplies of ſilver from South America will, I believe, account for this apparent ſingularity to a certain period. But after that time, when the rate of ſilver bullion began to riſe, from the quantities which various luxuries conſumed, and to exceed the price allowed by the Mint, ſo that equal portions of bullion and of coin became of unequal value, I am at a loſs to explain why the money ſhould be continued at its antient weight. The queſtion of the propriety of ſuch continuance was warmly debated previous to the great recoinage in 1696; when the mighty name of Locke, rather I think than his arguments, prevailed. But the conſequences proved his reaſoning to have been ill-founded, for, in leſs than twenty years after this coinage (in which nearly ſix millions and an half of ſilver were ſtruck), the coins had diſappeared, and freſh iſſues from the Mint, to a large amount, became neceſſary. This fact, ſtriking as it may appear, has not been ſufficient to clear away the prejudice againſt diminiſhing the ſtandard of weight. It has deſcended even unto our time, and has for many years prevented the coinage of ſilver. For, from the year 1718 to the preſent day, there has but one ſhort period (in 1798) when ſilver could have been coined without an abſolute loſs; nor does it appear probable that it will ever again be ſo low as to defray the expence of coinage. This, however, is not the proper time, nor place, for the diſcuſſion of this ſo highly important queſtion; and I have only thrown out this hint, in the hope that others, better qualified than myſelf to do juſtice to the ſubject, will turn their thoughts to its inveſtigation.

Your preſent duty, Gentlemen, is to inquire whether the covenants in the exiſting indentures have been complied with; and to return a true verdict, according to the evidence which ſhall ariſe upon a due examination and trial. From that examination I ſhall no longer detain you.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 30.

WE have witneſſed an election advertiſement in which it is ſet forth, that the power of electing ſheriffs was transferred from the people to the crown. And this is true; but it was done five centuries ago, by ſtatute 9 Edward II. 1316, which enacted, that the ſheriffs ſhould from thenceforth be aſſigned by the chancellor, treaſurer, and judges, as being perſons in whom the ſame truſt might with confidence be truſted. By ſtatute 14 Edw. III. c. 7; 28 Hen. VI. c. 8; and 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20, the chancellor, treaſurer, preſident of the king's council, chief juſtices, and chief barons, are to make the elections, on the morrow of All Souls, in the Exchequer. The cuſtom now is, and has been, at leaſt ever ſince the time of Forteſcue, chief-juſtice and chancellor to Henry VI. that all the judges and other great officers ſhould meet in the Exchequer-chamber that day (now altered to the morrow of St. Martin by the laſt act for abbreviating Michaelmas term), to propoſe three perſons to the king, who afterwards appoints one of them ſheriff. This circumſtance, of the *twelve* judges propoſing *three* perſons, ſeems borrowed from the Gothic cuſtom, where three judges of the county courts (which office is now exerciſed by the ſheriff) were elected by the people, but confirmed by the king; and the people chooſing *twelve* electors, who nominated *three* perſons, *ex quibus unum rex confirmabat*. But the popular elections in England growing tumultuous were put a ſtop to by the ſtatute 9 Edw. II.—Blackſtone, vol. I. p. 340.

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

I HAVE lately read ſome letters in the Gentleman's Magazine on the origin of the Gypſies, from the pen of your very uſeful correſpondent who ſubſcribes himſelf a Southern Fauniſt, and who would wiſh to perſuade us that they came from Arabia. Having long conſidered the ſubject of this truly ſingular race, diſperſed as we now find them over every part of Europe and Turkey,

Turkey, I cannot assent to his opinions; and as I find he has read Greelman's book, I am the more surprized he should think as he does. If any thing can demonstrate the origin of a people, surely it is language; but where we find identity of language accompanied by similarity of feature and complexion, every doubt must cease. Greelman tells us he studied their language; and afterwards discovering certain natives of India students at the university of Nuremberg, to qualify themselves as missionaries to their countrymen, he found their language to bear a strong resemblance to that of the Gypsies, from which circumstance alone he concluded they came from India, and by way of illustration gives us a vocabulary of both, in which more than two thirds of the words are the same; and in various instances where they do not in his opinion agree, I can affirm from my own knowledge, having resided many years in that country, they are pure Hindostanny, as spoken in the upper parts of India, and such as I should make use of were I holding converse with a native. These students probably came from the Guzerat country, where it is not spoken in such purity; and it is known to vary in different parts. First impressions are often strong, and not readily effaced. Soon after landing in England, in passing over a common in one of our Western counties, I met a numerous body of these people, men, women, and children; and I was so struck with their resemblance to the natives of India, that I almost thought myself in that country, and from that moment conceived the idea that they must be descended from them. At this time I had neither seen or heard of Greelman's book, which probably did not then exist, at least not in an English dress; nor any other publication on the subject. The first thing I met with was from Mr. Marsden, in one of our periodical publications, whose opinion coincided with mine; and when Greelman's book came out, it farther confirmed me in it. Nothing was now farther wanting for my complete conviction but an opportunity of examining their dialect myself, but it was a considerable time before I could effect this. I succeeded, at length, however, to my entire satisfaction, and I found their numbers as far as ten, seven only excepted (which they called hââst, and which is the Persian for that number. whereas it is sâât in the language of India), precisely the same, as likewise the names of the most common things which were either Hindostanny or Shanscrit; and I have had many opportunities since of making the experiment with equal success; and, I believe, upon some of these occasions they have been impressed with an idea, that I must at some period of my life have belonged to their fraternity, or had one of them as a preceptor.

Your correspondent, finding their language a stumbling-block in the way of his hypothesis, in order to get over it would persuade us they emigrated from the shores of the Red Sea to the plains of Hindostan, where they forgot their own, and acquired the dialect of India. But is not this mere conjecture, without probability to support it? As Mahomedans, they would have found a considerable part of the population of the country of their own religion, and they would have insensibly mixed and blended with them, as the Persians, Patans, and Moguls, have invariably done, and have ceased to have remained a distinct race such as we now find them. And in what instance has it ever happened, that the Arabs have renounced their language and religion? I know of none; but we see, on the contrary, that, whether we take them in the deserts of Africa, or on the banks of the Euphrates, the Nile, or the Niger, they retain their language and religion. It is, I believe, an injunction of the Shaster, that the Hindoos should not pass the Scind (Indus); but they certainly have a mode of reconciling a breach of that command to their consciences; and perhaps it may be only conditional, for, that they do frequently leave their own country is most certain, and that from motives both of gain and religion. Whole families of Hindoos are settled for the purposes of commerce at Musket, Mocha, Judda, and other sea ports of Arabia; and, in all probability, the spices and other rich merchandize of the East, in which the Ishmaelites traded to Gilead and Egypt, in the days of Jacob and the patriarchs, were brought to Arabia by these people; for it is now well known and ascertained that Arabia produces no spices. There are certain casts of the Hindoos, who perform pilgrimages to very distant regions. Bell tells you he

he met with a Hindoo performing his worſhip on the banks of the Baycaal lake in Siberia; and it appears from a narrative of the Grand Lama's journey to Pekin on the invitation of the late Emperor of China, written by a Bramin in his ſuite, that the very firſt caſt of Hindoos do not ſcruple to paſs into foreign countries. It is well known that all the trade between Hindoſtan and Tibat is moſtly carried on by Goſeins and Senaſſees, and other vagrant caſts of Hindoos, and that they are led by religious fanaticiſm conſtantly to a ſpot near the city of Baakû, on the Weſtern ſhores of the Caſpian, where fire iſſues from the ground; which place is the celebrated Tait, a place of worſhip with the Hindoos under the name of Jewalee Mookee. And, if your correſpondent will take the trouble to peruſe the proceedings of the Aſiatic Society eſtabliſhed in Calcutta under the auſpices of the late Sir William Jones, he will not only find a full confirmation of my aſſertions, but that conſiderable ſocieties of Hindoos are actually fixed and ſettled in various parts of Perſia, and even at Aſtracaan on the banks of the Wolga, which is conſidered in their Pooraans as a ſacred river. If, therefore, there be ſuch a command in their ſacred books, forbidding them to croſs the Scind, the above inſtances are ſufficient to ſhew how little it is regarded; beſides, the provinces of Cabal, Candaha, and ſome others to the Weſt of the Scind, are moſtly cultivated and inhabited by the Hindoo race. (See Forſter's Travels.) A gentleman of my acquaintance, who came to Bengal by the way of Aleppo and Buſſorah, aſſured me, that he ſaw and converſed with a ſet of Indian tumblers, who were exhibiting their feats in the former city for the amuſement of the Turks, as is ſeen daily in our towns in India.

I am by no means perfectly ſatisfied with Greelman's conjectures as to the cauſe of their firſt appearance in Europe, though far more probable than the one advanced by your correſpondent. It is agreed, I believe, on all ſides, that they came out of Turkey where they are ſtill very numerous. But what could have induced them to quit India is, I believe, equally unknown to us as to their deſcendants, and can only be ſurmiſed at. I can imagine it poſſible they may have been driven from ſome of the Weſtern provinces of Hindoſtan by perſecution, by oppreſſion, or the tempeſt of war, but long before they made their appearance in Europe; for I think their emigration muſt have been progreſſive; but, as their dialect bears ſo ſtrong an analogy to the Hindoſtan tongue, and as the latter is known to have been formed ſince the firſt Mahomedan invaſion, I ſhould be inclined to think it took place ſome time between that event and the invaſion by Tamerlane. And as their Pooraans, or legendary hiſtories, make mention of various ſacred rivers and ſhrines of their gods ſaid to have been frequented by their anceſtors in the early ages of the world, ſituated in remote parts of the globe *, I can eaſily imagine, from my knowledge of the character of the people, that, under ſome enthuſiaſtic leader who pretended to more ſanctity and ſagacity than the reſt, they may, under ſuch guidance, have attempted to explore thoſe holy places believed to have been the ſcenes of the actions of their gods, bewildered themſelves in the diſtant reſearch, and been unable to return home. We know that the Senaſſees and Byragees paſs the greater part of their lives in wandering from one ſacred ſhrine or place of worſhip to another, from the ſource to the mouth of the Ganges and Berhampooter, the days for which have been fixed from time immemorial, and are generally regulated by the moon, and noted by the Bramins in their almanacks; and that the ſame men ſhall be found at different periods at Hardoovarah, Gunguſawgin, Suggunant, and Ramiſſin, oppoſite to Ceylon. Upon theſe occaſions they aſſemble in thouſands, and put themſelves under the command of a leader, who poſſeſſes by

* Such as the Padmamcuden on the banks of the Coomudvât, that is, the tower of Babel, a temple of Belus on the Euphrates, the Axſhû, a river Oxus, the Neela in Cantaca deſſa, the Nile and Egypt, ſo called a land of thorns from the ſpiny Acacia with which it abounds, the marſhes of Padmavan and mountains of Attala, a Ptolomean marſh, in which the Niger is never known to loſe itſelf, and Mount Atlas, Nubia, Abyſſinia in Africa, and Bentiſtaan, and the ſacred iſles of the Weſt, in Vaahaldeep, or Europe, perhaps the Britiſh iſlands and Mona, held ſo ſacred among the Druids. See Mr. Wilford's diſſertation on the date of the antient world, in the fourth volume of the Aſiatic Society, from the Pooraans, or legendary hiſtories of the Hindoos.

general

general conſent full authority over them, and often commit ſuch exceſſes in the country that Government has been obliged to ſend out a force againſt them, and which they have in various inſtances oppoſed with ſucceſs. They once even attempted to pillage the city of Dacca; when Major Rennell, then a very young officer, going out to oppoſe them with a handful of men, was ſeverely wounded, and left for dead on the ground; and, upon a ſubſequent occaſion, Captain Edwards and his battalion of Sepoys were defeated, and the whole cut to pieces.

But if we cannot account ſatisfactorily for their firſt appearance in Europe, why ſhould that circumſtance be conſidered any objection to their Indian deſcent, where we find ſo ſtriking a ſimilitude to the people of that country in feature, complexion, and language? We cannot even give any clear account of their firſt appearance in our own country; hiſtory is ſilent on the ſubject, and we can only gueſs at the time by the various laws againſt them which appear on our ſtatute-books.

I do not think them very numerous in this country; and there is ſome reaſon for ſuppoſing they have rather decreaſed of late years, from our own increaſed population and the incloſures of waſtes and commons. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance in the hiſtory of theſe people in our own iſland is, that, during the lapſe of ſo many ages that they have reſided amongſt us, they ſhould ſtill retain their primitive language and complexion; the former, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, appears to be the ſame as that quoted by Greelman, and I have no doubt would be underſtood by their brethren in Hungary, were it poſſible for them to meet; and as to complexion, though that is probably ſomewhat improved by a daſh of Britiſh blood, it is ſtill ſufficiently marked to ſhew them to be a diſtinct race from the natives, as I believe it would till doom's-day were they to remain unmixed. I could enlarge greatly on this ſubject, for it is a wide field, but fear I have already treſpaſſed too much upon your time and paper; I ſhall, therefore, conclude by ſubſcribing myſelf your conſtant reader, W. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

BEING in poſſeſſion of a common-place book of the Earl of Winchelſea, to whom Dr. Stukeley dedicated one of his *Iters*, I think it is the fifth of his Itinerarium Curioſum; I have ſelected a few particulars, which may perhaps be acceptable to ſome of your readers. This nobleman, contemporary with Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Andrew Fountaine, Mr. Folkes, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Mead, and ſeveral others, well known among antiquaries for their collections in medals and other rarities of *Virtù*, has inſerted in his book memoranda of all the particulars of his collection as ſoon as they came to hand.

In the common-place book is tranſcribed an account of the antiquities, &c. at the ſale of Mr. John Kemp, a celebrated collector, at the Phœnix tavern, the lower end of the Haymarket, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and the 27th, of March 1721, the prices which they ſold at, and the names of the purchaſers. The total amount of the ſale was 1077l. 8s. In this ſale two mummies were purchaſed by Dr. Chricklow, at the price of 210l. One particular proves, that floor-cloths in imitation of Roman teſſelated pavements were at that period invented by Antiquaries.

Article 197. "A large floor-cloth, being an exact and well-painted copy from the Moſaic work found near Blenheim, 4l. 15s. Chriſtopher Cook. And another, unfiniſhed, was purchaſed by Dr. Cricklow for 1l. 5s."

A Signior Haym appears to have been a great ſurveyor of antiques, ſtatues, buſts, intaglios, cameos, medals, &c. to the *dilletanti* of thoſe days, and is mentioned as an author. Qu. did he not publiſh a work on antient coins? A Rev. Mr. Gough ſeems to have been a great contributor to the Earl's collection, who appears to have lived at or near Marlborough, and an acquaintance of the then Lord Hartford. Qu. was this gentleman a relative of the preſent reſpectable and learned Antiquary of that name?

A Rev. Mr. Twining is alſo mentioned as an inhabitant at or near Marlborough, and as a very learned man and profound Antiquary, who viſited the great Belgic temple of Ameſbury, or Amberſbury, in company with the Earl and Lord Hertford. Mr. Twining thought theſe immenſe ſtones, like thoſe of Stone-henge, were of the Roman order, and erected by theſe people as a temple to the *god Terminus* on

on the conqueſt of the iſland; and, I believe, the noble earl was the Magnus Apollo of this abſurd conjecture of the worthy clergyman, who alſo conjectures that the ſtones were erected in ſuch a figure as to repreſent the iſle of Britain—*riſus!*

In one of the Earl's notes, he ſays, "Old Mrs. Pococke (who, I think, was the mother of the learned Biſhop and Egyptian touriſt,) ſhewed me a ring with a piece of paper, or vellum, ſet in it in the ſhape of a very ſmall heart, on which was written in fair characters, but almoſt inviſible without a magnifying-glaſs, theſe words:

"In the Bible are books 68; chapters 1129; verſes 31,102; words 793,246; ſyllables 905,173; letters 3,134,729. Pſalm cxix. 11. Thy word have I hid in my heart. William Maſon, May 12, 1684."

Yours, &c. J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

IN a circle of Antiquaries, ſome few evenings ſince, the converſation turned on the intents of "An Architect," p. 519, ſurveying the new chapel, Taviſtock-ſquare, and St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter; when I heard it declared with much confidence by one of them, that the ſaid Architect had expreſſed a wiſh to decline that part of his office. At this information I inſtantly reſolved to enter on the buſineſs myſelf. I have, therefore, viſited both edifices, and ſhall endeavour to fall into the Architect's way of illuſtration, aiming, at the ſame time, to be leſs ſuſceptible to the enthuſiaſm of Antiquity, which is ſo evidently manifeſted throughout his writings. Previous to my deſcription, I ſhall ſubmit my thoughts on the New Fantaſtic Order of Architecture as ſet forth by the above author, vol. LXXI. p. 1005, as far as I underſtand the meaning of this branch of the Polite Arts.

The Fantaſtic Order of Architecture.

This ſtyle ſeems to derive its origin from theſe cauſes: a love of novelty; a long habit of ſtudy bound over to the Roman and Grecian ſchools; caſual trips to ſee the wax-work and tombs in the abbey-church at Weſtminſter; leg-ſtretching turns at change-horſe places in the country, to read the ſepulchral inſcriptions at the adjacent churches; employs to repair, alter, or take down, ſuch ſort of buildings; averſion to Antiquity, and a ſovereign contempt for the ſcience of remote ages in this our native land. Thus, when ſome high decree has willed a new ſtructure to be ſet up, or any of our old ones to be reſtored, or beautified in a mode which has for its leading charm a pointed arch; then theſe refined ideas, exact ſurveys, and laborious undertakings, are all called in, to aid the judgment and experience of thoſe who may take in hand pencil and paper to prepare deſigns worthy to meet the public eye. The drawings are completed, and preſented, with an aſſurance that they, in regard to fine compoſition and true taſte, may ſtand in rivalry with our antient piles themſelves. Nay, ſome of theſe new things preſume, under the very ſhadows of ſuch auguſt remains, to ſhew their ſtucco, whitewaſh, laths, and paint. In writhed ſhapes and miſplaced features; in heights and widths without proportion, intent, or meaning; in diſtorted eccleſiaſtical arrangements; in change and wild confuſion, ſee the Fantaſtic Order moves along; neglect and ruin to our mighty fanes of yore following in its train.—Enough! Enough! I have diſburthened my mind of ideas which were in conflict with my profeſſional experience. They may have but little reference to the preſent eſſay; however, as they are, ſo may they be received. I firſt take under my deſcription the

New Chapel, Taviſtock-ſquare.

Antient chapels were always dedicated to ſome Saint; not ſo our modern chapels, they are diſtinguiſhed by the name of the ground-landlord, the builder, the name of the ſtreet where ſituated; and appellations are attached to them which perhaps cannot be well explained; as Groſvenor chapel, Curzon-ſtreet chapel, Whitfield's chapel or tabernacle, Fitzroy chapel, the Lock chapel, &c. &c. What is there in theſe names that are analagous to divine inſtitutions, any more than the titles given to places of public amuſement, as the Opera-houſe, Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, Aſtley's amphitheatre of arts, Flockton's Bartholomew-fair booth, &c. &c.? The front or entrance of this chapel is to the South, whereby the edifice in length ſtands North and South. Antiently it was an invariable rule for holy fabricks in their lengths to be placed Eaſt and Weſt, not alone from the reverential ſuppoſition that the Deity was ſeated in the Eaſt, but from the fine picturesque effect the Weſt fronts and

and Eaſt interior terminations bore at particular hours of the day. The doors of entrance are on each ſide of the centre of the deſign. In our antient architecture the door of entrance was in the centre of the work; and to very large churches, or cathedrals, we generally find three door-ways, one on each ſide the principal door-way. In the centre of the object before us are arched receſſes and ſmall compartments projecting from the main wall; to the right and left of which are the doors for entrance, circumſcribed with ſplays (peculiar to windows only) of an enormous ſize; and, although their heads have the equilateral proportion pointed form, yet there are over them horizontal labels, applicable only to the ſquare-headed doors and windows of the Tudor æra. The large window in the centre, and thoſe on each ſide, have the equilateral pointed form; their openings are divided by mullions, whoſe dimenſions are ſo *petit*, that, to a "thick ſight," they muſt be nearly inviſible (this runs with your modern eldarado ſaſh-frames), interſecting one another in the head of the arch, without tracery or any antient finiſh whatever. To the heads of theſe windows are ſweeping labels, whoſe mouldings are alſo ſo enormous, that they ſtand in ſtrange contraſt with the minute mullions as aforeſaid. At the angles of this front are pilaſters (in our antient architecture no ſuch figures, buttreſſes occupying theſe parts of an erection); they ſupport on plinths and pedeſtals a ſort of pinnacles notched at their angles, to ſupply the place of crotchets. The enormous cornices to theſe pilaſters, and the pediment, are purely modern; the battlements are of that kind we meet with in the moſt unadorned (or, to ſpeak like your common topographical writers, "rude") towers to the outworks of caſtles; and are of a ſize ſo ſmall, that probability is done away in concluding they could ever give ſecurity to any one placed behind them. In the tympan of the pediment is a croſs loop-hole, another caſtle characteriſtick, but without any moulding: it may come under the liſt of the enormous parts as already ſet down. On each ſide of this front are houſes, detached door-ways, &c. appearing as if intended for props to ſhore up the ſide walls of the chapel. Two of the door-ways communicate with the galleries in the interior of the chapel. In theſe houſes we have common kitchen-windows, common parlour ditto with ſquare labels, common one-pair-of-ſtairs windows with pedimental heads of a finiſh entirely new. The door-ways have the pointed head; and over them are pointed head-receſſes. Here alſo are battlements in ſize and make like thoſe to the chapel. The ſides or flanks of the chapel have neither buttreſſes, doors, windows, or battlements. The end of the chapel ſhews three correſponding windows to thoſe on the entrance front; but it is undecorated either by door-ways, cornices, battlements, or pinnacles. It is true, there is ſtuck up over the head of the centre window a large croſs. This is not to be accounted for, as ſuch a ſign is rather of a ſuperſtitious tendency; yet, we can aſſure our readers, that in the interior there is no cauſe viſible to make us believe the builder was any way ſo inclined.

The interior of this chapel is divided into three ailes, the middle for pews, and the ſide ones for galleries. At the South end is another gallery containing an organ, which is ſo put up as to block out nearly the whole of the centre window. In front of this gallery, and directly before the organ, there is, by a whimſical contrivance, thruſt out into view the pulpit. A gallery in this kind of way, in our antient architecture, was ſolely adapted for the miniſtrels, choriſters, &c. We all know in what part of churches pulpits ſhould be placed, though, according to many inſtances in modern clerical uſage, we ſee them diſpoſed immediately confronting the altar. Under this pulpit ſtand the reading-deſks for the clergyman and his clerk. Theſe objects of decoration give the finiſh of conſequence to this point of view. Turning to the communion-table, at the other extremity we behold nothing like antient embelliſhments: no traces of *ſuperſtitious* imitations, by way of altar-ſcreen, parcelled out into compartments, niches, pinnacles, and all the long *etcætera* ſo conducive to fix attention to a ſpot, where the minds of the real pious ſhould only dwell during divine ſervice. No; a plain wall, a common ſideboard-table and rails before it, make up the particulars of this ſacred ſanctuary. Indeed, from the indifference evinced as to what point the altar ſhould be placed, why need I regret the want of ſome appropriate enrichments

richments to ſuch a ſituation? for, from the darkneſs around, and the Buzaglo ſtove, or the Grecian triangular ſacrificing-altar in its van, not for celeſtial fire, but for good Newcaſtle fuel, all coſt and pains in carving, gilding, &c. would have been entirely thrown away. It muſt now be plain to thoſe who may take exceptions at the elevation of the croſs over the end window (already mentioned), that here is no danger of returning back to any religious errors, whatever there may be of paying too much attention to a good fire, or ſhewing too much anxiety who ſhall have the ſnuggeſt pew. The three ailes are ſeparated by cluſtered columns without baſes (this circumſtance refers us to Grecian architecture, not to our antient ſtyles, as in the latter ſpecies there is no example of this kind, otherwiſe than when their baſes are buried in the ground), and whoſe capitals are ſo enormouſly large, that our ſurprize becomes in a manner ſtationary, not knowing which to wonder at moſt, theſe prodigious column-crownings, or the wire-drawn edges of the arches ſpringing from them; theſe arches being without ribs or mouldings of any kind. The arches to the ſide ailes interſect groinwiſe; but the overhead covering to the middle aile is ſpun out into one ſingle pointed-arch cove, totally diſcorreſpondent to the ſide ailes, and without the ſmalleſt reference to Antiquity. In lieu of windows on the ſides of the chapel we have large receſſes. For the decorations of the fronts of the pulpit and deſks, galleries, pews, the pannelings of the doors, &c. here is given us modern ſquare pannels, pointed-headed pannels, ſome with mouldings, and ſome without. Much of the work is of the common houſe ſort, and ſome of it leans towards our antient modes; but all the appearances which carry us back to ſuch arts are cut out in a manner which does not convince us that a zealous attachment to "chaſte imitation" was once thought of. Upon the whole, we, from our ſketches of the exterior as well as the interior, now lying before us, are enabled to obſerve, that the arches for the firſt ſtory are of a ſweep not known before the 16th century, and the ſweeps of thoſe arches of the ſecond ſtory were firſt in uſe ſome time before or about the Norman æra. The other items of columns, compartments, receſſes, doors, windows, mouldings, &c. &c. are without thoſe pleaſing characters to revive in our recollection one reference to a "chaſte imitation" of our antient architecture. Giving way to a ſuppoſition whereby ſome praiſe might be allowed to the builder, that it was intended in this chapel's conſtruction a ſort of combination of antient architectural features was to have been diſplayed, as though it were (like many of our national piles), the work of different periods; yet could it be poſſible, or at leaſt conſiſtent, that in the primary parts, or baſement ſtory of this chapel, a ſtyle ſhould have been made uſe of which did not know exiſtence until ſix centuries after the taſte of work we ſee raiſed over it?

Hence then with your "chaſte imitations," and call it by whatever order it may beſt deſerve. J. C——,

Surveyor (by inclination) of the various Styles of the Antient Architecture of England.

(St. MARGARET's *Church in our next.)*

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

YOU have gratified us with an account of *Great Shelford* church, vol. LXIX. p. 185. Indulge me with inſerting church notes, taken, 1797, in the adjoining church of *Little Shelford*.

The church conſiſts of a nave and chancel of one pace, a Weſt tower with five bells, and a South chapel on the South ſide of the nave. The chancel had lately been repaired, and has a North aiſe, a kind of lean-to.

In the North wall, under a handſome arch (deſcribed in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. I. p. 89; but the figure engraved at the end of the Century is Sir *John* Freviſe, in Fersfield church, Norfolk), an alabaſter figure in armour, in a round helmet, on an elegant double cuſhion, the face turned to the chancel, ſleeves of drapery to the elbow, and cloſe armour below, tabard looſe in folds, belt and ſword, armour at knees, legs croſſed, ſpurs gone, lion at feet with long toes, tail broken off. At the riſe of the finials of the arch, heads in mail and of prieſts. Above, within the arch, this inſcription in Lombardic letters:

"Ici giſt ſire JEAAN DE FREV
ILE, ke fuſt ſegneur de ces
te vile vous ke par ſe paſſe
t par charite pur lalme prier."

The

The adjoining arch to the veſtry reſembles that of a monument.

By the veſtry-door a braſſleſs flowered croſs: another before Freviles's tomb.

Under the chancel window, ſix demi-quatrefoil niches on a ſide, alternately G. and ſemée creſcents O. and Erm.; and in a faſcia of quatrefoil ſhields, A. a croſs G. and 14 quatrefoils. The ſame niches and painting in front of the ſeats.

The South chapel is an elegant little projection, the ſeat of the lords of the manor from the Freviles; but the rich painted windows are covered with plaſter on the outſide, and the figures of ſaints hardly viſible within. In an Eaſt pane, an angel holds three creſcents, the arms of *Frevile*.

Other arms in the windows were, in Blomefield's time:

St. George.

Eaſt Angles.

G. three chevrons A.

Sa. a chevron between three doves G.

S. three flower-pots A. in each a lily.

A. a chevron O. between three ſwans proper.

Frevile impaling S. a feſs nebule S. and O. between three boars' or wolves' heads couped O.

Quarterly, 1. Frevile; 2. 3. England; 4. V frette Az. ſemée de lis O. over all a label of three A. on each file three bezants.

St. Chriſtopher; St. George and the Dragon.

The Apoſtles with the Creed in labels from their mouths *.

On a braſs affixed to the wall, in capitals:

"This ſeat and ſide chapel belong to the lords of this manour, heretofore the Grevals, eſquires, afterward John Banckes, eſquire, deceaſed, and now to Priſcilla Banckes, his widdowe, in whom for her time the ſaid lordſhip is, at whoſe charge this inſcribed plate was fixed here for teſtimonie A. D. MDCXXII†."

S. on a croſs between four fleurs-de-lis A. four pallets impaling a croſs-bow in pale.

Here, in the South-eaſt angle, is a rich niche with two angels, and a third under it. By it a ſlit in the wall, but now a vault raiſed up to it. In the pew below is a braſs knight, holding his lady by the right hand. He is in a pointed helmet, mail gorget, ornamented fillet, ovals on the ſhoulder-pieces, pointed plated ſhoes, wheel-rowels, ſword and dagger, greyhound looking up. She has the wimple and veil head-dreſs, her left-hand on her breaſt, ſurcoat and mantle joined by a chain, at her feet one dog looking up at the lady, another looking back.

Another braſs of a man and woman in the ſame attitude, he in the ſame armour, but his rowels have no ring. At feet a greyhound. She has bag ſleeves lined with ermine, plaited, and belt buckled in front. Dogs at her feet like the other.

Tablet for

"WILLIAM INGLE, eſq. died July 15, 1767. An affectionate huſband, tender parent, benevolent friend. Erected by his widow. His daughter SARAH died March 5, 1765, aged 4 years."

Againſt the North wall.

"Here lyeth
GREGORY WALE, eſq.
who died June 5. 1739,
aged 70.
He was the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Wale,
who was the only ſon of Robert,
who was the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Wale,
of Little Bradfield, in Eſſex.
The ſaid Gregory left iſſue
by Margaret Sparks, his firſt wife,
Thomas Wale, merchant, of London,
and Margaret, the wife of Mr. Allen Hurrell;
and by Elizabeth Hitch, his ſecond wife,
Hitch Wale."

Az. on a croſs S. 5 lions rampant O. Creſt, a lion rampant.

Thomas Wale, eſq. the laſt of the family, died July 29, 1796, in his 95th year, having been three years childiſh. (See vol. LXVI. p. 705).

At the entrance of the pew a braſs figure of a prieſt; the label and ſlip under his feet gone.

Eaſt of him a ſlab robbed of its ledge and ſlip.

An altar-tomb for Solomon Horton, 1791, aged 75.

The Freviles poſſeſſed the manor in the reign of Edward I.; and the portrait of Sir John and his wife, who was a Lucy, were in the Eaſt window in Mr. Blomefield's time.

Baldwin de Frevile claimed, 15 Edward I. view of frank pledge by view of the king's bailiff, and aſſize of bread and beer of his tenants in his lands in *Lucham* [Litcham], in Laundich hundred.

VICARS.

* Blomefield, Collect. Cantab. p. 7—10.

† Ibid.

VICARS.

Walter Knight, reſigned 1393.

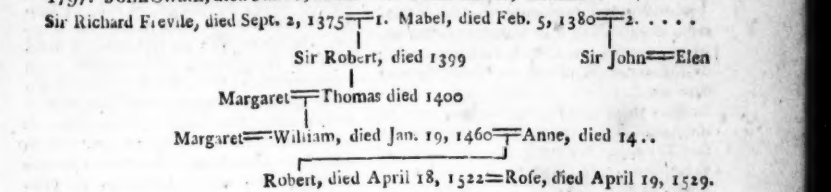
Robert Cook, 1393: the king, the eſtate of Rob. Frevile being in his hands.

1589. Thomas Hynde.

1797. John Swain, died Jan. 5, 1802.

Mr. Marſhall curate.

Fordham, biſhop of Ely, granted 40 days indulgence to all who contributed to the repair of the road between Great and Little Shelford, and to the ſupport of John Lucas, hermit*.



R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 31.

ACCUSTOMED as I have been, for a conſiderable time, to read your Miſcellany (to ſay nothing of my occaſional correſpondence), as a ſource of uſeful inſtruction and literary amuſement, I was not a little ſurprized at what I conceive to be a miſrepreſentation in the Review of "The Fall of Antichriſt the Triumph of the Chriſtian Church," in p. 530.

For my own part, I never open your pages without expecting to meet with *information*, *truth*, and *candour*. In the inſtance to which I now allude all theſe are violated.

You will ſay I am hurt.—It is true: and I apprehend there is ſufficient cauſe for it; for, without the ſmalleſt provocation, I am treated with literary injuſtice, when it is inſinuated by your Reviewer, as if I were in any poſſible view of it unfriendly to "the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Church of theſe kingdoms;" to which all, who have known me moſt and beſt, can bear me witneſs I have been *vehemently* attached by education, by profeſſion, in judgment, and in principle, from my earlieſt days to the preſent hour.

That I would induſtriouſly avoid the character of a *bigoted eccleſiaſtick*, and that I would be equally anxious to repreſent our National Eſtabliſhment in all its moſt amiable and conciliating points, I unreſervedly confeſs; but when I am held up as a ſecret Enemy to what I ſo cordially admire, and ſo highly eſtimate, you will allow me, I hope, through the medium of your Monthly Treaſure of Science and Amuſement, to aſſert the right of perſonal juſtification.

I call, then, upon the *many thouſands* who have been acquainted with my public miniſtry for a long ſeries of years in the Metropolis of theſe kingdoms; I appeal to about *thirty* different publications, religious and political, which have iſſued from the preſs with my undiſguiſed ſignature; more particularly to no leſs than ten official ſermons publiſhed during the period I was chaplain to the chief magiſtrate of the city*; and I challenge any perſon, who has the honour to be a member of our Church, to be more uniformly devoted to its conſtitution, doctrines, and Liturgy, than I have been: and, however inſignificant the rank I hold in her communion, had every individual, introduced within her pale as a public teacher, done only as much to recommend her worſhip and her Articles of Faith, it may fairly be preſumed, that the number of Diſſenters and Methodiſts had been comparatively reduced to inſignificance itſelf. I have at this moment Lectures on her Epiſtles, Goſpels, and Collects, which, but for the enormous expence of paper and printing, might have been ſubmitted to public inſpection.

* Blomefield's MS Collections.

* One of the ſermons has the following title, "Scriptural Views of the *National Eſtabliſhment*, conſidered as the Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth." The Dedication prefixed, to the right hon. the lord-mayor, ſheriffs, &c. &c. is peculiarly adapted to confound this unknown Critic. Had he attacked any perſon, who openly oppoſed her *doctrines* and rejected her *creeds* while enjoying the luxuries of her preferments, he had done well. The preſent Vindicator can make it appear, by undoubted documents, that he has been a conſiderable ſufferer in a pecuniary ſenſe for having ſupported her conſtitution and rights.

By

By inſerting theſe few lines as early as convenient you will do no more than *an act of juſtice*; though I ſhall very readily ſubſcribe myſelf, Mr. Urban, your obliged and reſpectful ſervant,

C. E. De Coetlogon.

*** We chearfully comply with our Correſpondent's requeſt to have this Letter inſerted, though we confeſs ourſelves unable to diſcover what reaſon he has to be *hurt* that our Reviewer repreſents him as over-zealous about the doctrines reprobated by the bull Unigenitus, or to beſtow on the ſaid Reviewer the harſh epithets conveyed in his letter. We commend him for not being ſo *high-church* as the writers he alludes to. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *July* 30.

Abdollatiph, in pp. 98, 99, of his Hiſtory of Egypt, publiſhed by Profeſſor White, reviewed in p. 649, relates an extraordinary circumſtance of the two great Pyramids of Giza being covered with *inſcriptions*, in an unknown language, ſo numerous that copies of them would fill 10,000 books:

"Sunt item in his lapidibus inſcriptiones calami antiqui, ignoti, ita ut non reperiatur in urbibus Ægypti, qui aſſerat ſe de quopiam audiviſſe, qui illum calleret. Suntque hæ inſcriptiones multæ admodum, ita ut ſi quod in his duabus pyramidibus ſolummodo eſt, in libros transferretur, conficeret numerum decies millium librorum."

The learned Profeſſor accounts for the non-appearance of theſe at preſent, by ſuppoſing that the marble with which the ſurface was covered, and on which they were inſcribed, has all been forced off; and indeed the preſent rough face of the pyramids juſtifies the idea, not to mention the fragments of inſcribed marble ſeen by ſeveral modern travellers ſcattered round them.

"Norunt eruditi longe aliam ſpeciem pyramidum hodie exhiberi, quam qualem veteres deſcripſerunt. Illi nempe, quorum dux et princeps eſt Herodotus, uno ore prodiderunt, ingentem copiam marmoris, ex ultimis Arabiæ vel Æthiopiæ partibus advectam, iis ornandis fuiſſe adhibitam. Recentiores contra qui eas ipſi oculis luſtraverint, totam molem nativi ſaxi eſſe affirmant, et eadem plane ſpecie qua rupes ſubſtrata. Veterum tamen, opinor, ſalva eſt fides. Nam mihi quidem perſuaſiſſimum eſt, Pyramides denudatas fuiſſe, et marmore illo, quod in ſumma earum ſuperficie tanquam tegumentum erat poſitum, ab improbis hominibus exſpoliatas. Cujus rei teſtimonio ſint verba luculentiſſima Abdollatiphi. Cum enim is vel in decimo-tertio ſeculo Inſcriptiones multa millia voluminum adæquantes in Pyramidum lateribus invenerit, quarum Inſcriptionum reliquiæ tantum et rara quædam veſtigia noſtro quidem tempore ſuperſunt, profecto magna aliqua mutatio fuerit, neceſſe eſt, et inſignis injuria monumentis illis vi ac manu illata: neque abſurde aliquis conjectaverit, ſi marmoream ſuperficiem, elegantiſſime olim cohærentem, et corticis inſtar cæteras rudioris materiæ compages intra ſe includentem, ablatam fuiſſe cenſeat, et ædificiis ornandis deportatam: præſertim cum fruſtula non pauca pretioſiſſimi iſtius lapidis temere circumjacentia adhuc ſpectanda ſe præbeant*.

"Quod ſi hanc conjecturam ſequi placeat, tum vero Plinii locus optime intelligetur, qui neſcio an nullum ſenſum aliter habere poſſit. '[Pyramides] ſitæ ſunt in parte Africæ, monte ſaxeo ſterilique inter Memphim oppidum et quod appellari diximus Delta, a Nilo minus quatuor millia paſſuum, a Memphi ſeptem; *vico appoſito quam vocant Buſirin, in quo ſunt aſſueti ſcandere illas.*' Plin. Nat. Hiſt. edit. Harduin. tom. II. p. 737. Res erat haud ſane memorabilis, ſi non perfectiſſima operis lævitudo, contra quam nunc eſt, lubricum et difficilem aſcenſum præbuerit.

"Dum vero fidem et auctoritatem veteribus aſtruere conamur ex Arabis noſtri teſtimonio, fateor me nonnihil aliquando hæſiſſe eo quod inſcriptiones is Pyramidum in immenſum augeat, et illorum certe traditiones in hac re longe longeque exſuperet. Illi nempe notas referunt incifas, quæ ſumptus operi ſtruendo impenſos ſignificarent: at præterea nihil adjiciunt. (Vid. Herod. et Diodor.) Quid ſentiam de nodo hoc difficili, aperte exponam. Tanta ſcilicet hieroglyphicorum characterum erat copia paſſim in Ægypto, ut ſine admiratione in oculos ſpectantium incurrerent, neque digni viſi fuerint qui in hiſtoriam referrentur. Ob eandem cauſam factum eſt, ut in deſcriptionibus Obeliſcorum, qui a ſolo ad ſummum cacumen cælati ſunt notis Hieroglyphicis, talium notarum memoria a plurimis veterum ſit neglecta."

Abdollatiph proceeds to deſcribe a mad attempt, during his reſidence in Egypt, in the year 593, of an Egyptian governor to *pull down* the *three* pyramids at Giza; when an "immenſe multitudo

* "Adeat lector Pocockium, pp. 42, 42. De Maillet, tom. I. p. 227. Quibus jungere libet Nobiliſſimi Ducis Galliæ de Chaulnes teſtimonium, qui (ut literis olim me monuit vir humaniſſimus J. R. Forſter), cum in Ægypto eſſet, et pyramides viſendi et attentius luſtrandi curam ſuſcepiſſet, viginti ferme abhinc annis, hieroglyphicas aliquot inſcriptiones in iis ſe vidiſſe retulit."

1. West View of DAWLEY.

2. South View of DAWLEY.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

multitude could in eight months only remove one ſtone a day; and they only *defaced* the pyramid, and betrayed the weakneſs and impotence of their efforts.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, March* 10.

IF you think the incloſed ſketches of Dawley *(Plate II.)*, built by the famous Lord Bolingbroke, of political memory, of which there is not now a veſtige left, are worthy a place in your entertaining Miſcellany, they are very much at your ſervice.

It muſt have been erected in the year 1727, ſoon after he came from abroad, and where he wiſhed to retire, and ſpend the remainder of his days in agricultural amuſements.

In Pope's Works (vol. IV.) there is a letter from him to Dr. Swift, dated Dawley, June 28, 1728, in which he ſays,

"I now hold the pen for my Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two haycocks; but his attention is ſomewhat diverted by caſting his eyes on the clouds; not in admiration of what you ſay, but for fear of a ſhower."

And again, in the ſame letter, he ſays,

"Now his lordſhip is run after his cart, I have a moment left to myſelf to tell you, that I overheard him yeſterday agree with a painter for 200l. to paint his country hall with trophies of rakes, ſpades, prongs, &c. and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling this place a farm."

Theſe ornaments were well painted; but they were not in character with the houſe, which might be looked upon as a capital manſion; the apartments were large, and elegantly fitted up. It was built with brick, and the tops of the windows arched, which had not a good effect with the flat roof. Some years after Lord Bolingbroke's death, it was purchaſed by the late Earl of Uxbridge, with whom I was intimately acquainted, and have ſpent many pleaſant days at Dawley. The preſent worthy Earl of Uxbridge, who was heir to the late earl, if I am not miſtaken, ſold it to a gentleman in the city, who ſoon after pulled it down. It was ſituated between the Uxbridge road and that which goes over Hounſlow-heath to Colnbrook, and within three miles of Hounſlow.

Fig. 1. is the Weſt front; *fig.* 2. the South; they both looked into the garden.

H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

I INCLOSE you the exact drawings of two antique copper keys; and will thank you to inſert them in your entertaining Magazine, in hopes to obtain from ſome of your numerous correſpondents the probable date of their origin. They are both pipe-keys; and that of *fig.* 3. runs through the whole ſhank to the ring.

Fig. 4. weighs 2½ oz. and *fig.* 8. 1¼.

Fig. 5. is a ring ſent for explanation. It was found at Kendal.

Yours, &c. J. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

WE are to hope the Maſter of the Board of Works, as profeſſing himſelf an Antiquary, will prevent the deſtruction of that ineſtimable piece of architecture, the porch at the Weſt end of St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter, as it is now under the workmen's hands to undergo ſome change.

Yours, &c. A. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

YOUR readers have already been told, vol. LXXI. p. 1194, of a *treble* inſcription brought from Roſetta, in Egypt, where it was dug up by the French, and, with other antique fragments, made by capitulation the property of the Britiſh nation. Copies had been previouſly taken of it by its former poſſeſſors, who, with their accuſtomed vivacity, have anticipated us in the attempt to illuſtrate it. Silveſter de Sacy, well known for his ſkill in Oriental literature, in a letter addreſſed to Chaptal, miniſter of the interior, juſt imported by Du Boſſe, has made out 15 letters and ſeveral proper names. This part of the inſcription conſiſts of 32 lines; the Greek one below of 54. The uppermoſt, in Egyptian hieroglyphicks, conſiſted of 40, not one of them entire, part of both ſides being broken away; and ſome parts of the Greek have ſuffered at both ends; but the Egyptian has loſt part of the firſt 40 lines, which will form a great obſtacle to the decyphering of it. Of the three copies communicated to Sacy, one was taken from the ſtone by a printer *(les procedes typographiques)*, another by an engraver *(les procedes de la chalcographie, ou imprimerie en taille-douce)*, a third, like the firſt, after the printer's return to France.

That the three inſcriptions commemorate the ſame thing is clear from the words

words at the cloſe of the Greek, ordering it to be engraven on hard ſtone in *ſacred, native,* and *Greek* letters: γραψαι λιθω τοις τε ιεροις και ἐγχωριοις και Ελληνικοις.

By meaſuring the lines, Sacy found, as he had preſumed, that the *proper names* occupied the ſame place in the lines of each. He diſcovered the name of *Alexander* in the fourth line of the Greek and third of the Egyptian, the four firſt letters in the latter being in *capitals*; a circumſtance very unuſual in ſuch an antient nation, and ſo nearly reſembling the Aſiatics. The firſt letter reſembles the Hebrew ℵ, the fourth the Greek Ξ. The name of *Alexandria* in the 17th Greek line and 10th Egyptian reſembles the other. The name anſwering to *Ptolemy* (which occurs 12 times at leaſt) is AFTOUOLMA, with a capital A prefixed, as in Arabic words, *aſlatoun* for *Plato*, and others. *Arſinoe* begins in the ſame manner, and reads *Arſinioua*. There is a word anſwering to *Epiphanes* after *Ptolemy*; and to *theos* between both is ſubſtituted one like the modern Coptic *abnoudi* or *abnouda* for *God*.

In this inſcription Φθας is expreſſly diſtinguiſhed from ΗΦαιστος, with whom moſt criticks have confounded him: for Ptolemy is ſaid to be as long-lived as ΗΦαιστος, the great king, and beloved of Φθας.

Where in the Greek Orus is ſaid to be the ſon of *Iſis* and *Oſiris*, Sacy finds in the Egyptian *Iſi ouh Oſnih*. The difficulty here is to account for the introduction of *n* inſtead of *r*, as all the antients appear to have written Oſiris and not Oſinis: the former is explained MUCH *ſeeing*; while the French critick applies the other to *power* or *ſtrength*.

He imagined the name of *Egypt* was here *Miſr* (q. d. *Miſraim*); but recollecting that this name was never given to it by its inhabitants, he ſuppoſed the characters to be *Phenician*; a ſuppoſition ſet up only to be controverted.

Clemens Alexandrinus ſpeaks of three ſorts of writing uſed in Egypt, *epiſtolographic, hieratic,* and *hieroglyphic*; ἐπιστολογραφικη, ἱερατικη, & ἱερογλυφικη. The laſt only of theſe Sacy conſiders as *ſacred*, and thinks the characters on the bandages of mummies, and ſome other inſcriptions publiſhed by Montfaucon and Caylus, may be the *hieratic*, and this monument the *epiſtolographic* writing.

To the Greek names cluſtered together in lines 4 and 5, as *Berenice, Pyrra, Philinus, Diogenes*, &c. Sacy finds no correſponding ones in the Egyptian.

The Greek month *Xandicus*, explained by the Egyptian *Mechir*, is unfortunately effaced on the ſtone.

Fully impreſſed with the imperfection of his illuſtration, for want of a thorough knowledge of the language, and greater ſkill in the Coptic, our Orientaliſt concludes with wiſhing that, in whatever hands this precious monument may remain, the efforts of the learned, who ſhall apply themſelves to it, may be better rewarded than his; and he ſhall feel real ſatisfaction at their ſucceſs, even though they ſhould prove him miſtaken in the value he has aſſigned to a very inconſiderable portion of the characters on this monument. Till an exact fac-ſimile is publiſhed (which, we underſtand, will ſhortly be by the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the hand of Mr. James Baſire, jun.), he contents himſelf with giving a plate of a long portion of it, where the characters appeared to him more clear and diſtinct, as alſo ſpecimens of the proper names before explained.

I have only to obſerve on this ſubject, that the Frenchman has undertaken the explanation of the moſt difficult inſcription before the Engliſh Literati are in poſſeſſion of a ſingle copy of the eafieſt. D. H.

*** The various Egyptian Antiquities collected by the French army, and ſince become the property of the conquerors, have lately been conveyed to the Britiſh Muſeum, and may be ſeen in the outer court of that building. Many of them were ſo extremely maſſive, that it was found neceſſary to make wooden frames for them. They conſiſt of an immenſe bath of granite, about 10 feet long, and 5 feet deep and over, covered within and without with hieroglyphicks; another bath of ſmaller dimenſions equally adorned; a granite coffin with the ſhape of the head, and covered alſo with hieroglyphicks; a hand clenched, the ſtatue belonging to which muſt have been 150 feet high; two ſtatues in white marble, in Roman habits, one of them without a head, the features of the other much defaced;

the head of a ram, in reddiſh ſtone, meaſuring about 4 feet from the noſe to the crown of the head, and every way proportionate, the right horn broken off; ſeveral human figures ſitting, with the heads of beaſts, and in the left-hand the *crux anſata*, or croſs, with a handle and ring; ſimilar heads without bodies; two marble obeliſks, the four ſides charged with hieroglyphicks; a large cylindrical pillar of granite, meaſuring 12 feet in length, and 3½ in diameter. The ſmalleſt bath weighs about 11 tons, and there were 11 horſes to draw it to the Muſeum; the largeſt only 9 tons, the ſtone not being ſo maſſive, required only nine horſes. The whole weight of the collection is calculated at about 50 tons.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. LI.

IN wading through the courſe of theſe Eſſays, it is not once or twice I have allowed that arches of a pointed form, that objects ſtrained out into appearances ſomewhat like niches, buttreſſes, pinnacles, &c. may have at certain periods prevailed in certain parts of the globe; yet at the ſame time I have contended that their decorations, ornaments, and minute mouldings, were widely different from the performances of this caſt among us which are purely of native growth. I aſſert this, not from any vain theoretical propoſitions, but from earneſt ſurveys and ſtudies among our antient edifices for no leſs a time than the compaſs of my whole life. I have called alſo for thoſe who may have drawings by PLANS, ELEVATIONS, and the DETAIL, taken from any of thoſe foreign ſtructures, ſuppoſed to have given example to our own works, to bring them forward, and by compariſon tell us our antient architectural ſtyles are ſpurious, baſe, and ſervile copies of Gothic and Saracenic ſcience. Alas! where is the means, inclination, or ability, to do this good office, whereby foreign Art may have under its feet the poor efforts of that ſkill which we, calling ourſelves Antiquaries, preſume to aſſert is the creation of Engliſhmen? What is it to me if ſome writers on our antient Architecture have reſted ſatisfied with the term *Gothic* as to it applied (ſee p. 622)? It is no reaſon why I and others ſhould ſlaviſhly follow the opinions of men ſuch as Lowth, Addiſon, Groſs, &c. who perhaps never nicely examined, or correctly drew, the *minutiæ* of our ſublime edifices, to convince them in a profeſſional way how inapplicable and unworthily the barbarous name has been affixed. The two firſt characters were, from their ſentiments delivered, entirely careleſs about the true dignity of that architecture they were diſpoſed to treat of; the latter convivialiſt has on many occaſions, both by merry tale and touriſtical ſkit, reviled thoſe buildings of which he has taken ſo many "ſhadows." I declare this is no paradox; intereſt engaged him to the drawing part, and natural habit diſpoſed him to the theme of religious irony. As for Bentham and Milner, their names but ill claſs with the above authors: theſe latter reverend gentlemen ſhew in their illuſtrations a true and unbiaſſed admiration for our antient ſtyles, and have never mentioned them under the head *Gothic* but with reluctance; and have owned the deepeſt concern that ſuch an abuſive title ſhould ſtain the ſcience which by their learned labours has been brought into public notice and public eſtimation; but not that eſtimation which ſome profeſs to imbibe, who, while they give their ſneering eulogies on one hand, wound with the other. I mean that open unequivocal conduct which ſhould ever attend thoſe who come forward and ſay, thus I am charmed, and thus I am delighted; the principle I maintain, I will courageouſly defend, faithfully protect, and never deſert. Under ſuch banners I have ſet up my powers; they may be weak and few; yet, however contemptible in the eyes of ſome, let them remember, an animal of the humbleſt nature once ſaved the life of the royal lion!

When reverend gentlemen deſcend from their theological diſquiſitions to take upon themſelves the part of touriſts; when they ſnatch from the hands of architectural men the rule and compaſs; how carefully ought they to attend to the truth of their *memoranda*, and to the uſe they make of implements which, from the nature of their pious functions, they can have but little knowledge of! How has that clerical author, in his "Excurſion from Bath" (vol. LXXI. p. 913), wantoned in the idle paths of low buffoonery, and betrayed how ill he had profited by his ſtudies in architecture! So far has he forgot the means which ſhould have conducted him in his "Excurſions," as a lover

a lover of Antiquity, and a friend to the artiſts of his country, that he ſports off the moſt illiberal Philippics on part of a religious arrangement, and raiſes, by a kind of profane adulation, an alien artiſt into fame becauſe he was a Frenchman. What Engliſhman at this day ſhould laud a Frenchman? Why, the reverend ſcribe ha done it. His own countrymen deſerve but lukewarm praiſe, or elſe he might alſo have expreſſed a wiſh to know who was the ſculptor that executed the ſphinx, called by him a piece of *maſonry*, as well as that of the Frenchman. His name was Benjamin Carter, of Piccadilly. I remember, when I was a boy, to have ſeen much of the work moulded into ſhape. I revere the memory of him who gave the form it now bears. I notice the above reverend touriſt on no other account but for his illiberal and erroneous deſcription of a religious pile, which I now advert to in continuation of my profeſſional progreſs,

LAYCOCK NUNNERY.

At ſome 12 or 14 miles to the South of Malmeſbury are the remains of this ſecluſion, conſiſting of the greater part of thoſe buildings which were for the accommodation of the ſiſterhood and others appertaining to the ſervice of the church. Very faint veſtiges of the church are to be diſcerned. Theſe particulars will be ſpoken of in due order. As this nunnery was converted ſoon after the ſuppreſſion into a reſidence far other than for religious uſes, of courſe many alterations were made in its walls agreeable to the change it had undergone; and in ſeveral inſtances we ſee decorations ſtuck about in the ſtyles of architecture prevailing in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. Theſe innovations are trifling when we come to view what has been effected both in the internal as well as the external parts of the pile, by the larding on of thoſe devices which mark the firſt dawnings of the Fantaſtic Order of Architecture, ſtolen in among us ſome 50 or 60 years back through the connivance of one Batty Langley*; ſince which time it has been crawling over many parts of the kingdom, ſometimes rearing up its brazen head, and then ſinking into darkneſs; then iſſuing forth again, and then again loſt in contempt and diſuſe. In our day this order has revived once more, ſtretching out its bloated neck to that extreme height of Architectural Innovation, and to that enormous bulk of defiance to Antiquity, that we who are her champions trembling wait for the direful event that bids her live or die, us to triumph or fall and be no more.

Preparatory to our near approach to the nunnery a ſimple (otherwiſe "*rude*") croſs attracts our ſight. Well, next the outbuildings of granaries, other ſtorehouſes, and the firſt gate of entrance into the confines, are before us. Here I took a conſiderable time to indulge my "mind's eye" in compoſing an hiſtorical ſcene for ſome future drawing. A fair devotée appears, attended by her relatives; they knock at the ring; the huge gates open, and cloſe on her who never ſhall return. My ſketch finiſhed, I proceeded, but took the modern way towards the habitations. On my left I recognized an early friend; two Corinthian columns with their ordonnance, ſupporting a ſphinx. (Ye wot of this.) A modern gateway (raiſed ſome 50 or 60 years ago) next conducts us to the Weſt front, or preſent entrance to the manſion. In no inſtance did I ever note the burleſque ſhew its motley garb more ridiculouſly than on this gate, which conſiſts of a pointed archway arrayed over with the French paper-machée ſtyle of pilaſters, architraves, foliage, urns, and I know not what. The greater part of the Weſt front of the manſion has been altered and patched out (of late years) on the villa plan, giving double flights of ſteps, Chineſe doors and windows, and all the reſt of ſuch frippery. Whether this *improvement* gave pattern to fit up the orcheſtra, boxes, &c. at Vauxhall, or Vauxhall ſhewed this ſtructure what it was to be fantaſtical, depraved taſte alone can unravel. On the North ſide of this manſion is a large court, two ſides of which ſhew many antient offices. The South ſide of the manſion is the filling-in of the North wall of the North aile of the church, as is evident from the lines of windows, groins, their ſpringers, &c. &c. On the height of this wall is run a gallery in the Inigo Jones manner (much of this ſort of work appears in many parts of the pile). This particular would, if common ſenſe did not, convince to the contrary, what an improbable and pitiful tale is taken up here, about a nun jumping from this gallery into the arms of her lover. And for grave perſonages

* See his "Gothic Architecture improved."

ſonages to ſcribble down by retail this contemptible endeavour to ſcandalize former times! The Eaſt ſide of the manſion may be properly called the "gutted" ſide of an edifice; for the veſtry, chapter-houſe, and other diſtinguiſhed arrangements belonging to the church, are laid open to view; wind, rain, and the feathered tribe, have their occaſional entrance at will; and ſummer retreats, green-houſes, and fuel-houſes, are their preſent appropriation. Proceed. My plan. I have it. It is my twentieth ſketch; the others are from views taken in every ſituation, the ornaments, decorations, &c. So much of the grand, the elegant, and, what Antiquaries are conſtantly in ſearch of, the uncommon, in regard to the diſpoſure of the allotments for this nunnery's accommodation, highly diſpoſed me to beſtow ſo much of my labour here. I entered from the large court into the great hall; it is attached to the North ſide of the cloiſters. (Theſe cloiſters are, as it were, the interior or principal arrangement of the ſecluſion, round which the other buildings are raiſed.) This hall is capacious, with its characteriſtic finiſh over-head of open-worked timbers and ſo forth (Weſtminſter-hall-like): its ſpace is entirely built up into modern paſſages, ſtair-caſes, ſervants rooms, &c. Theſe incumbrances, however, do not entirely hide from ſight many of the corbels, arches, timbers, and other of the hall's peculiarities. On the Eaſt ſide of the cloiſters are the veſtry and chapter-houſe as aforeſaid: over them are long chambers, or galleries; and above theſe latter arrangements the dormitory is erected; a place airy, commodious, and moſt healthful. On the two ſides of its line are the cells for peaceful repoſe, with a bower window to each, perfectly fitting the ſiſterhood which once occupied this noble monaſtery. Let me whiſper in the ear of the reverend Touriſt, praying him to recollect, that in this dormitory is the rummage of a large houſe, as faſhion has changed hands for more than a century paſt, *viz.* ruſty pieces of armour, velvet, Turkey-worked, worſted and ſtuff furniture, old cheſts, broken tables, legleſs chairs, and all the accumulation of cobwebs, mice-holes, ſparrows-neſts, and neſts for bats and owls. Did females in antient time lie thus accompanied? Fie! fie!—On the Weſt ſide of the cloiſters (compriſing the entrance front) is a range of apartments, as the kitchen, refectory, &c. The kitchen is partly in its original order. The refectory (under which is a fine groined crypt) is metamorphoſed into a modern hall bedecked with every ſpecimen of the Fantaſtic order when in its maddeſt guiſe. No one of the period of its decoration but Batty Langley himſelf could have ſo far forgot his rudiments from Palladio and others, or the perfection of our antient architecture, as to have done all this: nay, the very room he was degrading, and the many perfect objects around, as the cloiſters, chapter-houſe, &c. muſt have upbraided him for his ſavage taſte. But Architectural Innovators are blind, callous, and inexorable. The deſign of this *hall* may be then conſidered as an epitome of all the profeſſional publications by England, Italy, and France, for theſe 150 years paſt, alluding for the moſt part to thoſe which come under the title of the "Groteſque." It gives a ſort of architectural maſquerade, where, if the doors, windows, chimney-pieces, compartments, niches, and the coved cieling, excite our ſmiles; how are we to refrain from the exceſſive riſibility which overwhelms us, on ſeeing buſtos and ſtatues of all ages, ſexes, and dimenſions, dreſſed in fancy habits, uniting in a grand ballet compoſed in honour of falſe taſte and modern decoration? I deny that theſe ſtatues in any degree have either that "ingenuity" or "ſpirit" recorded, unleſs folly may be underſtood by the one, and madneſs from the other. Shocked at this departure from ſober ſcience, I paſſed into the cloiſters. It is now I am myſelf again. All I behold is the perfect remain of that ſacred pale which once echoed to the gentle tread of the chaſte ſociety, happy in hearing no ſounds but ſongs of prayer, in ſeeing no ſights but heavenly ſymbols: wherever they turned, all was ſweet content; wherever they reſted, all was pious contemplation. The deſign of theſe cloiſters is of the elaborate kind, in a medium ſtyle between the Edwardian and the Henry IV. modes of work: they are in the beſt preſervation, every moulding, piece of foliage, arms, or devices, true, and well to be underſtood. Exulting in the pleaſure received from this fine work, I went on to the antient rooms on the Eaſt ſide of the cloiſters as beforementioned.

I entered firſt into the room which ſtands

ſtands to the North; it is divided by columns into two aiſles; the groins ſpringing from them have the beſt proportion, and are on the beſt conſtruction; the windows are cut out into arches leading to the terrace. On the ſide oppoſite to theſe windows is a large chimney-piece. The maſonry of the parts are of the ſimple degree, yet grand in effect; ſome of the capitals have ſculptures of pleaſing foliage. In this room is a large oblong baſin, 11 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 3 inches, and 2 feet 3 inches in height, cut out of one ſtone. Conjecture tells many tales about this reliek. May I preſume alſo? I ſuppoſe it was made uſe of as a bath by the females of the nunnery. I next entered into the chapter-houſe; the windows are cut out into open arches, the columns dividing the ſpace into two aiſles, and ſupporting the groins, are cluſtered: theſe columns and groins have an increaſe of mouldings, and the capitals belonging to them are more enriched than thoſe in the preceding room. Here remains a plain tomb, and a pavement ditto. The third room [continuing the line] is the veſtry; the work is ſtill higher charged than what I found in the two rooms already deſcribed. The mouldings are more profuſe, as are the ornaments to the capitals of the columns dividing this room, like the others, into two aiſles. Among theſe ornaments are many buſtos of noble and royal perſonages. The windows are cut out, as of the reſt. On one ſide is a large arched receſs in the wall; on the oppoſite ſide, bearing againſt the North remnant of the church, is a doorway, and two holy-water niches. There are many paintings, in the architraves and groins, of foliage, ſtars, and other forms. Theſe paintings have been retouched, and the whole of the maſonry and ſculpture in theſe three rooms repaired with the utmoſt care and attention of late years, but by whom, or when, I could not receive any ſatisfactory account. The ſtyles manifeſted in theſe rooms are of the early pointed-arch manner, and have as many pretenſions to be called "florid" as the work of thoſe buildings aſſigned to the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. they believe by ſome (who have little or no profeſſional experience in ſuch affairs) ſuppoſed to excel the magnificence of the former in the moſt ſuperabundant degree.

Here, where the devout ſiſterhood diſpenſed their charity, fulfilled their vows, and called upon Him who hears the virtuous ſoul, the preſent right honourable Reſident in theſe mounds emulates their bounty to the poor neighbourhood in daily doles. Hoſpitality ſtill adds freſh honours to her noble name; and ſtrict attention to the duties of Religion prepares her mind for that happineſs which is to come!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

In addition to this Eſſay, let me unfold to thoſe who have an intereſt in our Antiquities the following circumſtance, which was communicated to me at a friend's houſe where I had been this day to look over a curious Miſſal. He declared that he had juſt heard it as a certain fact, that the fine Weſt front of Lanthony abbey, one of the moſt intereſting remains in the kingdom, had, in great part, been deſtroyed. Dear friends, turn to vol. LXXI. p. 1169. Did I augur without juſt cauſe? I wiſh, indeed, this information was no more than a viſionary ill, to play awhile on the enthuſiaſtic phantaſy of one like me, in puniſhment of ſuch a weakneſs. Who comes next for judgment?

Mr. URBAN, *Chicheſter, Aug. 2.*

THE months of June and July have preſented ſome rare and curious *phænomena*.

June 21. Venus and Mercury were in conjunction; and, two nights before and after, were both viſible in the teleſcope at the ſame inſtant of time, from 9 till half after 9 P. M.

July 16. Saturn and Jupiter were in conjunction; and five nights previous to, and the ten following, they were both to be ſeen at one view in the glaſs.

On Sunday, July 25, there was a notable congreſs of Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus; but a very cloudy evening totally hid them from ſight. Monday night was extremely cloudy; but a briſk wind ſpringing up juſt before 9, the clouds ſeparated for about ſeven minutes, and a moſt beautiful view of the *three* planets was preſented during the whole time in the field of view of the teleſcope, Saturn on the right-hand, Jupiter on the left, Venus above Jupiter, inclining to the centre of the glaſs; the whole forming a very *remarkable* ſpectacle. They were comprehended within

in 48 minutes of longitude, and 40 minutes of North latitude.

The obſerver of the preceding has no pretenſions to aſtronomy; but will feel highly gratified to be informed when the laſt conjunction of thoſe *three* planets took place, and at what future period it will return. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 19.

A MODERN reformer, whether of Church or State, is under no obligation to *underſtand* the ſubject upon which he writes: his pen is a taliſman, that inſtantly, when taken in hand, communicates ſapience to himſelf, and next to his readers; and this with as much eaſe as the novel-writer gives beauty and wealth, in any proportion he pleaſes, to his heroine. Your correſpondent Philo-Clericus, p. 503, with a few ſtrokes of his pen, provides a competent ſupport for all the clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church. There are but two objections to his ſcheme: the firſt is, that it is *impracticable*; the next, that it is *illegal* and *unjuſt*.

To raiſe a per-centage upon the alienated lands and tithes of the Church, taken from it originally by the violence of Henry VIII. and to apply the ſum ſo raiſed to the relief of the poorer Clergy, is a ſcheme abſolutely impracticable; for this ſimple reaſon, becauſe thoſe alienated eſtates are chiefly in the hands of perſons whoſe concurrent voices would be indiſpenſably neceſſary to the reſtoration of what was ſacrilegiouſly taken away: and perhaps, in this day of Infidelity and Philoſophiſm, the Church's beſt *human* ſecurity for what remains to her is, that a part of her eſtates are in lay hands. It is true, the Church eſtates and tithes were originally alienated under an aſſurance to the nation, that a body of 40,000 troops ſhould be maintained out of their product for the defence of the nation. This condition hath never been complied with: but if the perſons holding ſuch property would act juſtly, they would certainly make ſome return to the publick, by a legiſlative proviſion, for what, in the original deſignation of tithes and eccleſiaſtical endowments, was appropriated for the benefit of the *public* (not merely of the Clergy), and which was not afterwards alienated, but upon expreſs aſſurance, that the publick ſhould not wholly be defrauded by the impropriation, but by the conditions above ſpecified ſome recompence ſhould be made to the publick. But as thoſe conditions neither have, nor ever will be complied with, eſſential juſtice would require, that the impropriated tithes and lands of the Church ſhould be ſubject to ſuch an increaſed maintenance to vicars and perpetual curates, as the biſhops are authorized by the late bill to aſſign to parochial curates out of the revenues of the Clergy. It is diſgraceful to men of honour (and, otherwiſe, often of large eſtates,) to be ſo void of a ſenſe of juſtice as to ſtarve the perpetual curates or vicars who have cure of ſouls, and are obliged to reſidence, while themſelves poſſeſs, without charge or duty, the property originally conſecrated to the ſervice of God, under a curſe upon the alienation. In the neighbourhood of the place where I now write, the whole ſum allotted by a very rich and great perſon, for the ſervice of a chapelry with cure of ſouls, was only *three pounds* annually; which being incompetent to the maintenance of a clergyman, his gardener for ſome time read prayers and a homily for that ſum every Sunday. It is ſince upon a better footing by the operation of Queen Anne's bounty, as it is called, that is, by the ſum accruing from the firſt-fruits and tenths of the Clergy. The operation of the ſame fund reſcued a neighbouring vicarage from a degradation of its miniſtry full as great. The lay-impropriator of the tithes of the vicarage allowed only 20*l.* *per annum* to the vicar; while he himſelf poſſeſſed an eſtate of 10,000*l.* a year in and near it. There was neither vicarage-houſe nor land, not even the church-yard, allowed to the vicar; and the Eaſter dues *from communicants* were, and ſtill are, paid to the farmer who had the impropriated tithes on leaſe. The cure of ſouls in this ſpecified vicarage amounted to not leſs than 500; and the vicar was the pooreſt ſoul among them all: obliged from extreme poverty to attend the neighbouring market, to carry parcels backward and forward for the farmer, he became in a literal ſenſe the ſervant of all. Sarcaſtic Infidelity could have no place for its ſneers in reſpect to this poor vicar; for, ſo far from ſneering on the tithe-pig, I queſtion whether this ſubject of oppreſſion ever indulged in the uſe of that animal more than a Jew or a Turk. I could mention ſimilar inſtances of the degradation of its

the miniſtry through the oppreſſion of thoſe who poſſeſs what was originally conſecrated to the ſervice of Religion; but I will only obſerve, that ſeveral of the poorer vicarages and perpetual curacies, from the ſcantineſs of ſubſiſtence they afford, would have no incumbent to take the care of them, but that *ſome* of the Clergy, who have *independent fortunes*, from *principles of piety* undertake the charge. Twice within my remembrance a cure of this deſcription was readily embraced from theſe nobleſt of all motives, piety and charity. In the firſt inſtance I was not perſonally acquainted with the clergyman; but he was ſucceeded by a reverend baronet of fortune, learning, and eloquence; by whom I was aſſured (in the year 1783), that the utmoſt he could make of the cure in point of value was 18l. a year, with a houſe and garden; and upon the houſe he had expended 600l. There were 5000 perſons in the pariſh, chiefly manufacturers; and, I may add, the greater number claimants upon his bounty. It is true, the pariſhioners found him an aſſiſtant; and well they might, as the duty was ſevere. I have the happineſs, Mr. Urban, to know a ſimilar inſtance in a baronet, a layman, whoſe name has been long written up in the Temple of Honour, and whoſe piety and munificence reſtored to a vicarage in his patronage, for the better maintenance of divine ſervice, the alienated great tithes, that formed a conſiderable part of his eſtate. I know the infidel ſneers that will be excited by ſuch a proof of piety; but I beg leave to refer meſſieurs the Infidels, and meſſieurs the Semi-infidels, to *Hiſtory*, as a comment upon the alienation of ſacred rights; and eſpecially the fates of the original author and the receivers of impropriations from Henry the Eighth's time, firſt at home, next in France of late years. But as I know the principles of ſuch gentlemen will induce them to reſpect more a document from Heathen Rome than from any derived from Chriſtian ſources, I beg their conſideration of the following epiſtle from the emperor Trajan (the idol of Gibbon) to the elegant Pliny. Lib. X. epiſtle 76, Trajan to Pliny: "I have no objection to the Pruſenſes making uſe of the area, together with the vacant houſe, which you ſay is fallen into ruins, for their bath. But it is not ſufficiently clear from your letter, *whether the temple was dedicated to Claudius or not; for, if it were, it is ſtill conſecrated ground.*" [And conſequently, by the Roman laws, unapplicable to any other purpoſe. Melmoth.]

The remaining part of the ſcheme of a per-centage upon livings of a greater value, for the increaſe of thoſe that are inferior, is firſt, illegal; 2dly, unjuſt.

It is *illegal*, becauſe contrary to the firſt article of Magna Charta, and the king's oath to obſerve Magna Charta, which requires that the Clergy be maintained in their reſpective *rights* and privileges. It is of the eſſence of juſtice, ſays Tully, "jus ſuum cuique tribuere." And this juſtice is eſſentially violated when the "jus ſuum," the *peculiar* of every man, is taken away. And if Magna Charta is violated in one inſtance, it may be in every other. As well may we recur to a principle of equality in other caſes; to an Agrarian law; to an equality of pay in the army and navy; or a tax on the ſuperior officers in favour of the ſubalterns.

It is contrary to the original endowment of churches by the proprietors of land in favour of the tenants of their eſtates. And every endowment may be ſet aſide if this may.

It is unjuſt to the patrons of church preferment, as rendering their patronage of leſs value.

It is unjuſt to the incumbent, as affecting his intereſt by an *ex poſt facto* law, and inſtituting a partial tax; whereas laws ſhould have no retroſpect (except for pardons, &c.), and be univerſal in their principle.

It is loading the middle claſs of Clergy with additional difficulties, while thoſe which they already ſuffer are ſufficiently great. Beſides, that the Clergy, in the payment of firſt-fruits and tenths, from all livings not diſcharged, do already, the higher Clergy eſpecially (ſee Ecton's Theſaurus), pay a conſiderable proportion of their revenues to the increaſe of ſmall livings.

Since the operation of the Curates' bill, the ſituation of Curates is raiſed to an equality with moſt livings of 80l. and 100l. a year (from which taxes and repairs are to be deducted.) And I ſend you, Mr. Urban, a ſchedule of the income and expenditure of a living of nearly 200l. a year; which, though it be not always ſubject to a like deſalcation, yet will prove how heavy the outgoings are ſometimes from livings of moderate

moderate value; and Mr. Urban is acquainted with the rector and the rectory.

Annual extended value	£.	199	0 0
Outgoings in one year, *viz.*			
Repairs of house and chancel	1	10	0
——— of barn floor	5	0	0
Curate's salary (who had a private fortune)	52	10	0
Land-tax -	12	0	10
Tenths -	1	10	10
Synodals, &c.	0	10	6
Total outgoings	£.	181	12 2
Total clear receipt	£.	17	7 10

Note. Income-tax is not reckoned; nor other taxes, house, window, &c. which would be to be deducted from the 17*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

It is to be hoped, and may be justly expected, Mr. Urban, that any future regulations respecting the incomes of the Clergy will never be influenced by the reforming folly of schemers, agriculturists, tourists, &c. but be the result of the sage counsels of those distinguished men, whose probity and talents are adequate to the good government of the State. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

AFTER having shewn the advantages of reading (p. 515), and the utility of a library, its arrangement and disposition accurately into index-order must appear of the first importance to literature, more particularly at a period when there is far more literary enquiry, true criticism, and profitable reading, than ever was known in any age before the present throughout the regions that are civilized; which, notwithstanding the fury of gaming and dissipation that now exists, may be denominated the æra of *good letters*. But the pursuit after books should not be so eagerly followed as to lose sight of the proper end for which they are acquired. Could any mental alchemy reduce them to their quintessence, great books would not long be great evils, for then a single shelf would contain the substance of a whole library. But perfection is not the lot of humanity; the longest life of leisure is not sufficient to peruse the tenth part of the books extant; and whoever reflects on the shortness and fatal uncertainty of life, must lament with my Lord Bacon, that "arts are long, and life's but brief." Though the unequal distribution of riches prevents many ingenious persons from attaining to their favourite point; yet, upon recollection, it will be found by daily observation, that Learning, like beaten gold, spreads very wide, and may be acquired at a moderate price by convenient means unknown to our grandfathers; for it is not much more than threescore years since the first establishment of a circulating-library in London. Assistance cannot be wanting in any branch of science; but splendid editions and magnificent bindings must be dispensed with. Thus the narrowest income will not wholly preclude the student from the means of acquiring those aids which are to be derived from the works of learned and able authors.

In the disposition of a library, theology should rank in the first order of faculties; divinity being one of the largest portions of books in general, more choice in the selection is necessary. With regard to the distinguishing character of these books, the principal object should be, to chuse only such as are most obviously employed in maintaining the fundamental doctrine of our faith, and in vindicating and illustrating the articles, rites, and ceremonies of our Church; nor would I advise a total disregard of the adversaries of our faith: many heterodox writers have been illustrious characters; and Learning was the just attribute of some of the hereticks of the Christian church. If they had not possessed a considerable share of human knowledge, they could not avowedly have controverted those doctrines and orthodox opinions, or indirectly oppose them. These writers are not particularly recommendable to those who have had but few advantages from education, or who, from their situation in life, have least leisure for reading. Though argumentative and scholastic Divinity is very much out of fashion, yet there are some prime books in this way, which are too often overlooked, and mostly too common to become valuable in a pecuniary light. Every one can form to himself an idea of these books, which were the admiration and ornament of the times producing them, and which, however negligently laid by as the instruments of a temporary triumph, will be found, upon a proper investigation, to be good manuals of defence of our Creed and Church, and last as long as their safety shall rest upon the strength and force of argument.

It

It would make this page reſemble that of a ſale-catalogue to enumerate theſe books particularly, and directions for ſtudy are to be found in many places. Dufreſnoy's Tables exhibit a courſe of ſtudy for hiſtory; and philological remarks upon various ſciences are diſperſed abroad by the writers moſt converſant in their particular ſtudies. The Appendix to Dr. Kett's laſt work is particularly upon this ſubject; but my obſervations are here entirely confined to the art of arranging books according to priority of ſtudy, beginning with the moſt ſerious concern of man:

Religion firſt demands our chief regard;
For that beſtows, and promiſes reward.

I know it has been uſual with Catalogians to begin with the Inſtitutes of Grammar and Languages, as the firſt introduction to general letters; and ſome have ſet out with the firſt elements of Juriſprudence; but, for the reaſons before given, I would adviſe the texts, tranſlations, and verſions of the Bible, to precede all other books in a well-diſpoſed library; after which Canon-law may follow, as ſomewhat attached to the former ſubject by its alliance in the government of the Church. The third claſs diſplays Arts and Sciences, opening with the origin and progreſs of Philoſophy. Grammar introduces the Belles Lettres as the fourth claſs; and Hiſtory, with all its dependencies of Geography and Chronology, forms the fifth; and a great portion muſt be allotted to this part, as ſacred and profane, antient and modern, and even all the remains of antiquity muſt be ranked with it. Biography and hiſtorical extracts and Dictionaries riſe in the rear, and cloſe the firſt part of what may be denominated a philological chart of human learning.

The ſecond part commences with the father of the Greek claſſicks. Theſe monuments of antiquity form an arrangement which, under neceſſary ſubdiviſions, exhibit at once the whole extent of human learning during the bright ages of Greece and Rome, cloſing with the ſeries of Byzantine hiſtorians, who write the hiſtory of the empire of Conſtantinople, from Conſtantine's reign to the conqueſt of that capital by the Turks.

I ſhall conclude this paper by taking the liberty to uſe Dr. Gregory's words upon the ſubject of ſtudying the claſſicks, only including thoſe before the time of Procopius; for after that writer's time the Roman eagle as well as language declined apace; and we are only indebted to thoſe that follow for hiſtorical information, being the only lights to guide us in the dubious path of the dark ages. Dr. Gregory obſerves,

"The uſe of reading the claſſicks produces a more accurate knowledge of grammar and derivative etymology, together with the innocent and elegant amuſement they afford, and the acquaintance they give with antient manners and ſentiments. They improve the heart by excellent maxims of morality, and cultivate the taſte by admirable ſpecimens of beauty in compoſition."

Thus books have powers over man, we find,
To forward or betray the active mind:
In theſe they practiſe ev'ry poiſ'nous art
To lead aſtray, or captivate the heart;
For what is there of good or bad we know
But from that mental alchemy muſt flow?
From men and books our knowledge muſt be bought: [thought!
Immenſe the ſource and depth of wiſdom

Yours, &c. H. Lemoine.

Mr. Urban, *July* 19.

Observator, for reaſons he gave in his laſt letter, p. 312, thought not to have entered any further into the controverſy upon the Epheſian Diana: but Philo-technon, in the Poſtſcript to his tenth Number, p. 405, having charged him with being uncandid upon the correction of Pliny's 127 columns, he anſwers, ſo far from that, he conceives one perſon has as good a right to give his ſentiments upon a ſubject as another, though not congenial with his, and, if required, to ſupport them. He is likewiſe accuſed of being uncandid in obſerving, that the temple of Diana, a Diaſtylos, at Magneſia, or Rome, it does not ſignify which, was miſtaken for the Epheſian Diana; upon which account the latter was ſuppoſed to be either of the diaſtyle or euſtyle ſpecies (ſee vol. LXXI. p. 326); whereas no example of an edifice upon ſo large a ſcale having occurred either in the diaſtyle, euſtyle, or ſyſtyle ſpecies, it was thought to be more probably between the pycnoſtyle and ſyſtyle, like the Jupiter Olympius at Athens, and the Apollo Didymius near Miletus; but to point out concluſions from premiſes foreign to the ſubject, as from the Magneſian to the Epheſian Diana, and to be ſet in the right road, is deemed uncandid, and the

error

error trifling. The temple of Jupiter at Rome, the largeſt and moſt ſplendid in that city, was of the pycnoſtyle ſpecies, with 12 columns in front; and, if Philo-technon will take the trouble to turn over the fourth book of Andrea Palladio's Architecture, he will ſee that the pediment of a dodecaſtyle does not appear ſo enormouſly out of proportion as he repreſents it. Obſervator well knows, that the Epheſian Diana, in the days of Vitruvius and Pliny, was that by Dinocrates, *a Cteſiphonte inſtituta*, of which Pliny gives the dimenſions, and ſays, it was 220 years in building, at the expence of all Aſia, and not that *a Cteſiphonte conſtituta*, which no longer exiſted. Moreover, relying upon Philo-technon's aſſertion, that Vitruvius referred Auguſtus to the Epheſian Diana, Obſervator has been drawn into an error, having found, by looking over with more attention the Preface of Vitruvius to his 7th book, that he referred Auguſtus to no temple in particular, but to a liſt of architects and other artiſts, many of whom publiſhed volumes on the temples and other works they erected. As a proof of this aſſertion, Vitruvius, after having referred Auguſtus to Agatharcus, Democritus, and Anaxagoras, authors upon the ſcenery of the theatre, goes on, and ſays, "poſtea Silenus de ſymmetriis Doricorum eddidit volumen. De æde Junonis, quæ eſt Sami, Dorica, Theodorus. Ionica, Epheſi quæ eſt Dianæ, Cteſiphon et Metagenes. De fano Minervæ, quod eſt Priene, Ionicum, Phileos." This temple was inſcribed by Alexander the Great. Thus, after a long detail of architects, artiſts, and their moſt celebrated works, he finiſhes his narrative with telling Auguſtus, that not only the writings of Coſſutius but alſo of C. Mutius were loſt. Now it may be aſked in turn, where is the good ſenſe and accuracy in the inſinuation, that the temple was reſtored with only eight columns in front; to do which there was no probability of 220 years being required, or that Alexander in that caſe would have been ambitious of inſcribing it? That Vitruvius likewiſe referred Auguſtus to the Epheſian Diana? The arguments on which are of courſe ſuperſeded, as foreign and of no importance to the ſubject. Vitruvius, in his treatiſe upon the euſtyle ſpecies, by dividing the place deſigned for the front of the temple into a number of parts, obtains the part for the module and diameter of the columns, upon this diviſion, previous to the exclution of the projecture of the baſes, which, if admitted into the ſpace ſet out for the front of the temple, would contract it, and the ſpecies would no longer be the euſtyle; for this reaſon their projecture was excluded, and not for recovering the module and diameter of the columns, as ſuggeſted by Philo-technon. This appearing to be the true expoſition of the paſſage, there is no doubt but Vitruvius fixes the breadth of the temple in front at the extent of the ſhafts of the angular columns, excluding the projecture of the baſes and platform, taking no notice of the latter. Upon this authority, applying the dimenſions of Pliny to a dodecaſtyle, they perfectly coincided with it, (ſee p. 311); and he confidently aſſerts, that this coincidence, inſtead of being fairly confuted, as boaſted by Philo-technon (ſee vol. LXXI. p. 1084), his arguments and calculations are founded upon a vague and falſe baſis. Moreover, he can candidly ſay, that, in his opinion, this coincidence is a proof of Pliny's dimenſions having been taken at the extent of the ſhafts of the columns, though poſitively denied by Philo-technon, without being able to fix them either at the extent of the baſes, platform, or ſteps. Vitruvius pointing out the pycnoſtyle and euſtyle as the two extremes in regulating the widening of the central intercolumns in the front of temples, it is underſtood that the ſpace between theſe two extremes is conſigned to the ſame purpoſe, and requires no farther explanation; upon which, the ſyſtylos being compriſed within this ſpace, no notice was taken of it: the reflection, therefore, on widening its central intercolumns in front, being left to the diſcretion of the architect, naturally followed (ſee p. 310). Can Philo-technon ſay, that an intercolumn of two diameters does not require this regulation more than one of two and a quarter? This queſtion alone proves his remarks upon the euſtyle to be right, and that Philo-technon has miſtaken the meaning of the author. Obſervator has ſufficient knowledge of Grecian temples to pronounce, that columns are as neceſſary in the cell and poſticum of periptere and diptere temples as in the pronaos, if upwards of 40 feet wide, and that for this reaſon, to ſupport the cieling and roof of the edifice; a caſe ſo obvious that Vitruvius no doubt

doubt deemed a repetition of them in those parts unnecessary. But, according to Philo-technon's mode of reasoning, there was likewise no posticum, for Vitruvius mentions none, though an essential part of peripteræ and diptere aspects. On the other hand, that the antients made use of columns in the cell of their temples, the Apollo Didymeus sufficiently testifies, whose cell was about 80 feet wide, and within it, near the end next the pronaos, was found the capital of a half column, a species of Corinthian, which proves there were ranges of columns in the cell, terminating at each end with half-columns. And can it be supposed that the Ceres and Proserpine at Eleusis had no columns in the cell, at least 150 feet square, including the walls? The cell of Viator's dodecastyle is 130 feet wide; and Philo-technon has banished its columns and posticum; can it be thought he is serious? In answer to Philo-technon on the passage in Pliny, chap. XXIII. b. 36, that the height of the columns were one-third of the breadth of the temple, which if 220 feet wide, as probably the new temple by Dinocrates was, it is replied, the text is manifestly corrupted, no Ionic columns of that gigantic size, as upwards of 8 feet 7½ in. in diameter, and 73 feet 4 in. in height, have ever been heard of in the structure of any edifice whatever. Philo-technon having given the hint, Observator will now examine the ordination of his plan for the Ephesian Diana, which he understands to be an octastyle diptere of the eustyle species, containing 100 columns, allowing 16 to the length, and three diameters to the central intercolumns, in each front. In this disposition of the plan, the length of the interior parts, or body of the edifice, will be three times its breadth; and, if the breadth be divided into four parts, the length will contain twelve; whereas Vitruvius, ch. I. b. 4, makes the length double the breadth, which divided into four parts, the length will contain eight, five of which he gives to the cell, and three to the pronaos; but, if Philo-technon gives only five to his cell, he will have seven for the pronaos, which he appropriates to two ranges of nine columns each; and these, with two in the front of the pronaos, and 80 in the dipteros, he makes up his 100 columns. The fact is, that temples surrounded with columns, varying in the proportion of their interior parts according to their different aspects and species, are under no precise rules of regulation; and Vitruvius has given none. It is evident therefore, that he gives here the plan of a temple in Antis, of which that at Heraclea* is an example, with this difference, the length is divided into two parts, one to the pronaos, the other to the cell; and taking no notice of the posticum, essential to peripteræ and dipteræ temples, is a farther proof in favour of this proposition, which not only sets aside Philo-technon's correction of Perrault, but also the ordination of his ichnographic plan, which is so far from being conformable to the documents of Vitruvius, that, to make use of Philo-technon's style of reasoning, it is a mere unprecedented whim; whereas Viator's is a true plan of the diptere aspect, with all its parts, whether octastyle, decastyle, or dodecastyle. In order to complete the correction of Pliny's 127 columns, it still remains to produce the 27 kings. Now, it may be observed, that Philo-technon knows, or ought to know, that parastatæ, or pilasters, are continued along walls, and not antæ, which terminate the ends of them only, as in the front of the pronaos, and posticum of temples. Observator, moreover, defies him to produce any one example in Vitruvius, or in the Grecian temples, whether in antis, the prostyle, or amphiprostyle aspects, having pilasters (or antæ, as he is pleased to call them,) continued along the side walls, subject to the same laws of symmetry as columns; an assertion imposed without authority. After all, it is not conceived with what propriety the disposition of the Ephesian Diana has been so strictly tied down to the documents of Vitruvius, when there is no reason to suppose that this temple had any greater conformity with them than those more antient than his time, from whose remains it is evident they agreed in very few instances with his documents.—Now, Mr. Urban, having fully declared my sentiments upon the subject of this controversy, and at the same time having proved that, according to the documents of Vitruvius, the dimensions of Pliny perfectly coincide with a dodecastyle, I finally take my leave. OBSERVATOR.

* At the foot of Mount Latmus, upon the borders of the Latmicus Sinus, near Miletus, now a lake, through the encroachment of the land upon the sea.

126. *Memoirs of* Horatio *Lord* Walpole; *ſelected from his Correſpondence and Papers, and connected with the Hiſtory of the Times, from* 1678 *to* 1757. *Illuſtrated with Portraits. By the Rev.* William Coxe, *M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of* Bemerton.

IT is ſcarcely neceſſary to recall to the recollection of the reader the Memoirs of the Life and Adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, publiſhed in 1798, by Mr. Coxe, which not only ſupplied a great deſideratum in the Hiſtory of our Country, but gave to the publick the moſt valuable Collection of State Papers ever printed, as materials for the future hiſtorian.

The preſent work contains the Memoirs of the Brother of that great Miniſter, "who," to uſe the words of the author, "from an early period of his life, was engaged in a public capacity."

"In 1706 he accompanied Gen. Stanhope to Barcelona, as private ſecretary, and was employed in various miſſions of conſequence. In 1707 he was appointed ſecretary to Mr. Boyle, firſt as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards as Secretary of State; and, in 1709, accompanied the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townſhend, who were plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of Gertruydenberg. Soon after the acceſſion of George the Firſt, he was ſucceſſively Under Secretary of State, Secretary to the Treaſury, and Envoy at the Hague, until the ſchiſm of the Whig Miniſtry, which terminated in the reſignations of Lord Townſhend and his brother, as well as his own.

"In 1720 he became Secretary to the Duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland; was re-appointed Secretary to the Treaſury, and again deputed to the Hague.

"In 1723 he commenced his embaſſy to Paris; and continued to fill that important ſtation until 1730. In 1733 he was nominated Embaſſador to the States General, and remained at the Hague until 1739, when he returned to England.

"During the whole period of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration Lord Walpole was an able and uſeful coadjutor to his brother, both in and out of parliament; and was conſulted in all buſineſs of State, particularly foreign tranſactions. During his reſidence abroad, beſides official diſpatches, he maintained a private intercourſe of letters with his brother, and even a confidential correſpondence with Queen Caroline, who repoſed the fulleſt reliance on his talents and integrity.

"Although, from the time of his brother's reſignation, he filled no official ſtation, yet, in conſequence of his abilities, experience, and credit among his party, he retained a conſiderable influence over many of the miniſters. He was confidentially conſulted by Mr. Pelham and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; and often gave his opinion, in the moſt frank and unreſerved manner, to the Duke of Newcaſtle, the Duke of Cumberland, and even to the King.

"The importance of his correſpondence and papers will fully appear from this ſketch of his life; and it would be difficult to point out another character who, for ſo long a period, was more truſted with the ſecrets of Government, more acquainted with the motives and ſprings of action, and who poſſeſſed more influence in the direction of foreign and domeſtic affairs."

Beſides the valuable correſpondence and papers at Wollerton, Mr. Coxe has drawn great information from numerous other ſources, quoted in the preface, which have enabled him to throw a new light over an intereſting period of our hiſtory but little known.

We cannot give a more conciſe and correct idea of the plan and extent of this work than in the concluding words of the preface:

"During the æra of the Walpole Adminiſtration, I have avoided, as much as poſſible, a repetition of the ſame events and reflections which occur in the Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole; but have principally confined myſelf to thoſe foreign tranſactions and domeſtic incidents which did not fall within the plan of that work, or tended to illuſtrate the conduct and character of Lord Walpole.

"From the reſignation of Sir Robert Walpole, I have expatiated more largely on the hiſtory of the times. I have attempted to develope the characters and adminiſtrations of Lord Granville, Mr. Pelham, and the Duke of Newcaſtle; to ſketch the ſtate of parties, particularly the conteſts for power between Lord Granville and the Pelhams, and between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox; and to form a connected narrative of political tranſactions, from 1742 to the death of Lord Walpole, in 1757. With this view, beſides the correſpondence of Lord Walpole, I have introduced various letters from the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Mr. Pelham, and Mr. Fox.

"I therefore hope that this work, which may be conſidered as a companion and ſupplement to the Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, will not only place the talents, character, and ſervices of Lord Walpole in a new point of view; but will throw additional light on a period of Engliſh Hiſtory of which we have few authentic documents."

This

This work is embellished with 21 portraits, partly of the Walpole family, and partly of the principal characters of the times.

127. *The Patrons of Genius, a Satirical Poem; with Anecdotes of their Dependents, Votaries, and Toad-eaters. Part I.*

THE author tells us, "he has been driven by misfortunes to a considerable distance from the metropolis, the great theatre of English transactions, and has been obliged to commit the publication to a friend. No period of the English History has so obviously and loudly required the chastisement of Satire as the present. All the vices of which human Nature is susceptible are sheltered under the masks of Religion, or Law, or Patriotism, or Loyalty. A refined system of swindling pervades all ranks and orders of society. That system runs parallel with Religion, Law, Patriotism, and Loyalty, while it secretly evades all their obligations. In these circumstances the voice of Satire, though feebly uttered, yet, being directed by Truth, may induce consideration, and ultimately lead to measures of salutary reformation and national utility. This is the author's object; he is in no instance actuated by private resentment, for he has not mentioned or alluded to any man with whom he has ever had any private competition or dispute." Our readers will probably, after this prefatory account of himself, not require us to give any specimen of the abuse poured out on all the sons of Science and Literature who are patronized by the Sovereign; or the strong colouring of all the prominent characters of the age, in church and state, not one of whom, on either side of the question, has obtained the writer's good word. In his eyes Mr. Pitt is the destroyer of his country; and none of the Whig Club are deserving of his notice; and even the pious Wilberforce comes in for his lash.

128. *A Report of the Proceedings in Cases of High Treason at a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer held in and for the County and City of* Dublin, *in* July, 1798. *By* William Ridgeway, *Esq. Barrister at Law.*

THE detail discloses many interesting and informing particulars concerning the rebellion in Ireland. It is impossible for Impartiality not to applaud the just and fair proceeding and conduct of the gentlemen who composed this *special commission.*

129. *A Monody on the Death of Mr.* John Palmer *the Comedian. To which is prefixed, a Review of his Theatrical Powers; with Observations on the most eminent Performers on the* London *Stage. Inscribed to Mrs.* Siddons. *By* T. Harral, *Author of "Leisure Moments."*

WE are but ill qualified to review actors on a stage which we do not frequent; the monody will not do after Mr. Roscoe's prologue.

130. *The faithful Soldier and true* Christian, *and Miseries of Rebellion, considered, in Two Sermons, preached at the Parish Church of* All Saints, Northampton, Sept. 9, 1798. *By the Rev.* William Agutter, *M. A. Chaplain and Secretary to the Asylum.*

A PLAIN and practical discourse, from 2 Tim. ii. 3.

131. *An Address to every* British *Subject, on the late important Victories, and on the Means to improve them to the best Advantage. By the Rev.* William Agutter, *M.A. Chaplain and Secretary to the Asylum for Female Orphans.*

THERE is something in this concise but comprehensive address which entitles it to general regard at this time.

132. *A View of antient and modern* Dublin, *with its Improvements, to the Year* 1796. *To which is added, a Tour to* Belle Vue, *in the County of* Wicklow, *the Seat of* Peter La Touche, *Esq. Knight of the Shire for the County of* Leitrim. *By* John Ferrar, *Author of the History of* Limerick. Dublin, 1796.

A BOOK made up with more conceit and less interest than this has hardly ever been presented to us as a new *publication*, though printed in 1796. Bellevue, and the late Mr. De La Touche and his family, who, with the house and gardens, occupy 50 pages out of 134 of the *first*, or, as it may be called, the *Irish* part; the second being "a tour from Dublin to London, in 1795, through the isle of Anglesea, Bangor, Conway, Llangollen, Shrewsbury, Stratford on Avon, Blenheim, Oxford, Windsor, Hampton Court, Twickenham, and Kensington," in 134 pages more, filled with flippant observations and apostrophes, and little or no new information. "For antiquity, Heylin, Pennant, and Grose, have been consulted, and a few quotations were made from *Fletche's Appeal*, a very valuable book for such as wish to be acquainted with human nature." In the Royal library at Windsor the traveller

veller from Camden's *Britannia* extracted the late Prince of Wales's memorandums, a few chronological notes. Among the *laborious* manufactures carried on in Dublin are enumerated "gauze, hosiery, pins and needles, musical instruments, paper-hangings, distilling and brewing, wine and vinegar, &c. &c. &c." Among the ten plates are, an engraved dedication to Mr. Peter La Touche, another to the Duke of York; Mrs. Grierson's poem on the art of printing engraved, and an emblematical print of Shakspeare and the nymphs of Avon.

133. *Emigration to* America *candidly considered, in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman resident there to his Friend in* England.

THE writer of these letters might take for his motto, *Experto crede Roberto*. Mr. Rickman, who is both editor and bookseller, assures his readers that they were written by a gentleman "who visited America with the intention of emigrating thither, but who, upon a year's residence in various parts, and close observation of the country, its climate, and the manners and morals of its inhabitants, relinquished all such intention." Mr. R. adds his opinion, that "their publication may perhaps save others the trouble of making a similar experiment."

134. *A Lecture on the Preservation of Health. By* T. Garnett, *M. D.* [*See p.* 690.]

DR. G. begins his lecture by shewing the laws which govern life; and thence he proceeds to those which regulate the action of external powers in living bodies. He infers that there are three states in which bodies exist: 1. a state of accumulated excitability; 2. a state of exhausted excitability; 3. when it is in such a state as to produce the strongest and most healthy actions when acted upon by the external powers. (p. 30.) Life, therefore, depends on the constant action of external powers on the excitability and good health; in great degree, on the due operation of those powers. The essay may be of use to those who wish to preserve their health.

135. *A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of* Cambridge. *By* William Frend, *Candidate for the* Lucasian *Professorship.*

DR. MILNER and Mr. Frend were candidates for this professorship, vacant by the death of Dr. Waring. Mr. F. objects to the right of his competitor to be a candidate; and, it is natural to suppose, retains a little resentment, which he indulged against him, when vice-chancellor, on his trial; for placability is not always resident in disappointed minds. Mr. F. proposes a new mode of classing equations, and gives some specimens of his mathematical talents from a work now in the press.

136. *A Sermon, preached on* Sunday, Oct. 21, 1798, *before the Loyal* Edmonton *Volunteers, at* Southgate *Chapel. By the Rev.* Thomas Winbolt, *M. A. Minister of the Chapel, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Kintore, *and Secretary to the armed Association of the Parish of* Edmonton.

THIS discourse, from 1 Sam. xvii. 29, which was not written with a view to publication, is printed, by *particular request*, for the use of the corps and the subscribers to it, and is short, plain, and pertinent. "A due regard to the preservation of our liberty and laws, exemplified by a regular obedience to the King, and 'all in authority under him,' mutual charity and forbearance to each other, not to be forgetful of our duties when we assert our rights—this is *all the equality* which Society, consistent with Reason and its general welfare, nay even its very existence, can admit."

137. *A dispassionate Enquiry into the probable Causes and Consequences of Enthusiasm, a Sermon, preached* July 30, 1798, *in the Parish Church of* St Mary, Reading, *at the Visitation of the Right Reverend* John *Lord Bishop of* Salisbury. *By the Rev.* Joseph Eyre, *M. A. Vicar of the Parishes of* St. Giles, Reading, *and of* Ambrosden, Oxfordshire.

MR. E, who has "passed near twenty happy years in a country parish in a retired, well-ordered village, the peaceful abodes of which Fanaticism and the unhappy differences of religious opinions never yet entered and disturbed," being called to succeed Mr. Cadogan, whose "well-meant piety, extensive liberality, and amiable manners in society, he highly respected;" and having "felt an *unpleasant* perturbation and *painful* agitation of mind, when he presented himself to the mixed and very crowded assembly in his new situation, for the first time," on that day twelvemonth, takes occasion, from Rom. x. 2, to examine the na-

ture and character of Enthusiasm, to trace the pernicious effects of a zeal without knowledge. Enthusiasm influences those who are under the dominion of strong constitutional passions, or such as possess weak and slender understandings. Such as having, in early life, served one master not a little, think it their duty to serve another much, or, not trusting to the ground of this one reason, are easily led away by others more designing, and, wrought on by fears to melancholy, despondency, and even despair. The votaries of Enthusiasm are influenced by a love of novelty and power. The three mistakes which Enthusiasm occasions in its followers are, a misrepresentation of certain passages in the holy Scriptures, charging the Clergy of the Established Church with not preaching the Gospel and causing schism or dangerous separation from the good order of things established in the land. Mr. E. recommends, to such as differ from the Church in opinions, to adopt, in their general conduct, less vehemence and more candour; and, to the Clergy, less indifference and more zeal in their duty. "It has not," says Mr. Eyre, "fallen, I believe, to the lot of many of my brethren to stand up against such a heavy load of prejudice and prepossession as awaited myself upon coming to the situation to which I had been called in this place." (p. 19.) Most heartily do we wish a minister, possessed of the candour and moderation, yet, withal, of the zeal which appears to actuate Mr. E. may be able to reclaim the deluded and violent votaries of Enthusiasm, who compose so large a part of his congregation! As Mr. E. may appear to disadvantage to the followers of his predecessor Cadogan, he declares that the living was pressed upon him.

This sermon has been followed by two others for the Reading girls' charity-school; one preached Dec. 21, 1798, and the other Dec. 21, 1801, both published for the benefit of the charity. In the first, from 1 Tim. v. 17—19, and in the other, 2 Cor. viii. 7, the excellence of charity and the institution here recommended are pointed out in appropriate language.

138. *A Letter to the Rev.* Joseph Eyre, *Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, occasioned by his Visitation Sermon, preached* July 30, 1798. *By a friend of the late Honourable and Reverend* William Bromley Cadogan.

AN old Gospeller, full charged with the cant of Methodism, to defend the doctrines of Election and Regeneration, and the large gallery built in St. Giles's church to receive the overflowings of the pews and aisles, after Mr. Cadogan, who, from some specimens that have fallen under our Review, (LXIII. 247), appears to have been a weak man, and an incoherent preacher, Mr. E. having declared "he shall not think himself engaged, or be likely to reply to any answer, having neither leisure nor inclination for controversy, especially religious controversy, which is too often conducted with so much acrimony on either side as to defeat, rather than advance, the object which he wishes to keep always before him, true Christian charity," to neither shall we enter further into the dispute.

139. *The friendly Call of Truth and Reason to a new Species of Dissenters. By the Rev.* Edward Barry, *M. D.*

THIS new species of Dissenters are a congregation of seceders from the church of St. Giles at Reading, since the death of the late vicar, Dr. Cadogan, because his successor, Mr. Eyre, does not, as they think, preach *the Gospel*. Unsuccessful in their application to build a chapel under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, they obtained a licence from the magistrates at the quarter sessions to erect a meeting-house, which they call a chapel. "It is not the *Dissenter*, acknowledging himself to be such, that I now presume to address. Religious opinions, of old establishment, by whatever name we have been accustomed to understand them, I have not the arrogance to oppose. It is not *these* I am writing to, or intend, in any way, to involve in the more material design of the present enquiry. It is to *a new species* of religious professors that I am directing these pages—to those who have separated from the communion of the Established Church, on the plea that the Gospel is not preached there; and who, in consequence of that *bold* and indefinite assertion, have not scrupled to erect a large building for religious worship, under the suffrage of the act "for exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects, *dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws*," and who, by necessary consequence, do *differ* from the latter, the discipline,

discipline, and very ordinances, of the Established Church; and yet, with the *absurdest confidence and grossest inconsistency*, come forward and avow themselves the very *champions* and best supporters of her Articles, Liturgy, Homilies, and Canons; and, under *the disguise* of using the established form of prayers, with other *imitations* of our Church, would fain be considered *Churchmen*, and, on the strength of this delusion, are pleased to dub their *meeting-house* by the misnomer of *a chapel*." (pp. 10, 11.) Such is the text of this friendly call; of which the author declares, in his advertisement, he had not arranged a thought, or written a word, when he first made known his design respecting it. He proceeds to vindicate the doctrines of the Church of England, and of its present ministers who preach them, with a modesty and humility very different from the enthusiastic rant and unfounded, not to say *impudent*, assertions of the seceders; of which some striking instances are given; of which the worst and most fatal in its consequence is the avowed indulgence they hold forth to every crime, by the justification they presume to find, in the righteousness of Christ, for such *crimes*, before and at the time of their commission. What is this but another species of Atheism and Immorality, under the guise of Piety and Faction?

"To procure preferentations for fanatical divines has been the avowed purpose of one noble earl and some gentlemen of opulence. They have now and then made overtures to purchase, especially in populous places. The town of Hull affords one unfortunate instance of their success; and all the churches there, with the exception of one individual, are occupied by the pretended favourites of Heaven." The reader will excuse my melancholy remembrance of the late respectable Vicar* of the Holy Trinity in that place, who was harrassed by the impudent insolence and coarseness of a lecturer, whose constant practice it was to claim the exclusive privilege of preaching *evangelical doctrines*. Of the lecturer's pulpit orations I beg leave to subjoin the following specimen: "*Did any of you ever ask Jesus Christ to sup with you? If not, ask him to sup; and, if he should come when you are gone to bed, rise up and let him in.*" Croft's *Thoughts concerning the Methodists*, 1795.

Other objections are made to the Clergy, as to their delivery, as not having sufficient powers of voice to be properly heard, or, having such powers, do not exert them, in the performance of religious duties, in an *audible, sonorous, agreeable* manner. Wherever either the one or the other happens to be the case, it is much to be lamented. Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln, in a charge, 1717, wished the necessary qualifications of strength and felicity of voice were more attended to in making choice of persons for the sacred function. Dr. B. recommends honorary medals in the University for those who, being designed for the ministry, give the best public proofs of sacred oratory. The importance of popular address and good speaking in a clergyman will be sufficiently seen on casting an eye on the pews and aisles of churches circumstanced, in point of distance and parishioners, nearly in the same way, but differing only in comparative fulness or emptiness as they stand related to the abilities of their respective ministers in correct and graceful reading, in a chaste and earnest mode of preaching. (p. 83.) The present Bishop of St. Asaph, in a charge delivered by him when bishop of St. David's, observes, that the Laity should be frequently admonished with what hazard to himself the private Christian officially meddles in the preacher's office; how strictly it is required of him to submit himself to those teachers who are by due authority set over the people, to watch over their souls. But his Lordship perhaps more pertinently observed, just before, that "a proper diligence, on the part of the Clergy, to inculcate these doctrines, which he considered to be the very basis of the Christian system, would not soon supersede the necessity of all controversy."

Dr. B. has not, in our opinion, sufficiently answered the objection to pluralities, which, he observes, is "a charge perhaps rather to be palliated than, in some cases, to be absolutely justified." (p. 90.) The seeming impracticability of differently adjusting preferments, so many of which come under the description of *private pro-*

* Joseph Milner, who died in November, 1797, and was, by some, nearly approximated to the *evangelical* preachers. Ed.

* Of which see Vol. LXVII. p. 141.

perly,

perty, and are in the patronage of *laymen*, together with the ſuggeſtions of caution againſt meddling with matters ſanctioned by long uſage, and in *other* reſpects entangled with difficulties, may have diſcouraged our ſtateſmen and biſhops from giving the ſubject that attention which otherwiſe they would have done." This is too much of the plea againſt parliamentary reform of rotten boroughs. Beſides Roman Catholic chapels, and a meeting-houſe for Quakers, there are, in the borough-town of Reading only, not leſs than 6 different ſorts of meeting-houſes. We have, in the two articles immediately preceding this, ſeen an unfortunate ſucceſſion of miniſters in one of her churches; but, if what is here advanced be true, this poor town muſt be the very ſink of *Schiſm*. In the preſent caſe the Doctor more than intimates a ſuſpicion that the perſons applying for a licence "for a congregation of religious Proteſtants *diſſenting* from the Church of England" really conform to its ſervice and doctrines in every reſpect, but not to its eſtabliſhed miniſtry; and that there is danger that *ſchiſm* in the *Church* may induce *ſedition* in the *State*.

This laſt argument the Doctor purſues in a ſecond publication, intituled,

140. *A few Obſervations on the Expedience of Parliamentary Interpoſition, duly to explain the Act of* William and Mary, *commonly called the Tolerating Act*;

IN which he propoſes that the *licenſed teacher* ſhould be ſubject to the ſame reſtraints as thoſe who are admitted to orders in the Eſtabliſhment, and not, in this reſpect, *claim* a privilege, if ſuch it can be called, beyond them. But, "leſt it might give offence if the *eccleſiaſtical* eſtabliſhment were to interfere and determine on the pretenſions of thoſe who aſked a licence from the civil magiſtrate, it would be right, in the very firſt inſtance, to make the *Diſſenters themſelves judges* in their own cauſe. For this purpoſe there might be committees appointed in every county, city, and large town, equally ſelected from the *moſt approved miniſters of different* denominations, who ſhould be authorized to inveſtigate the pretenſions and recommendations of every perſon who, as a public teacher, was deſirous of availing himſelf of the act. The report of *their* approbation of the *appointment*, and the *fitneſs* of the candidate, ſhould entitle him to be admitted to the privileges and immunities of the law of toleration; but, whenever the perſon thus licenſed ſhould infringe on the *cuſtoms* and *uſages* of the Church of England, and not come within the *approved meaning* of the act, or ſhould revile at the eſtabliſhed order of the Church or State, in that caſe he ſhould become reſponſible to the *civil magiſtrate* for *thoſe intolerable* affronts; and, in caſe of *conviction*, the privileges which had been thus *ungeneroufly abuſed* ought to be taken away from *that perſon* for ever. Theſe are the obſervations on the *expedience* of the meaſure now moſt reſpectfully offered to the conſideration of Parliament. It is a ſubject no way connected with doubtful queſtions of *Theology* or jarring politicks, but which equally regards the beſt intereſts of good men of all perſuaſions." (pp. 21, 23.)

141. Henry Willughby, *a Novel.*

MODERN Philanthropy, failing in its ſpeculations and theories to reform the world, is here changed into Miſanthropy, and retires in diſguſt, from the odious and deteſted ſcene, to the wilds of America. The only three good characters which the hero of this work has had the happineſs to meet with in his ſhort career (for the author repreſents himſelf as but juſt of age) are, a philanthropic philoſopher, hunting after ſcenes of miſery, a Negro woman, and a Quaker. He determines to adopt the doctrines of the latter. Hard as it is for him to find good characters in the world, we ſhould almoſt be tempted to ſuſpect his inexperienced youth has been miſled by ſpecious appearances, or, as Horace ſays, *deceptus ſpecie recti*, or that falſe delicacy and faſtidious pride, thinking highly of its own ſuperior judgment, are the only ſources of his benevolence. Yet, if ſuch a man chuſes to forego ſociety, which, even in its preſent ſtate, has its charms and advantages, in God's name let him quit them to thoſe who *can* enjoy them; and we heartily wiſh he may be as happy as Robinſon Cruſoe with his monkey on his deſart iſland. But ſuch is the ſuperciliouſneſs and ſelf-importance of the new philoſophy, that every method is tried to make men ſick of the old eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, and of every thing and perſon about them. Seceſſion is one of the happieſt cures for vanity and ſelf-importance; and, when it has been practiſed a little longer,

ger, its votaries will be sick of themselves for very selfishness.

142. *An Appeal to the* British *Hop-planters.* *By* S. F. Waddington.

AN attempt to shew that Mr. W. rescued the hop-planters and the county of Kent from the hands of the London jobbers; and that, if "sentence of banishment passes on him, his journey to the metropolis will be but as one stage out of that country *which had survived its best interests, its virtues, and its honours,*" &c. &c. &c. If we mistake not, Mr. W. has, since this appeal was published, *banished* himself.

143. *Historical View of the Rise, Progress, and Tendency of the Principles of* Jacobinism. *By the Rev.* Lewis Hughes, *B. D. late Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge.

THIS publication, undertaken at the suggestion of the Bishop of Bristol, may be considered as a compendium of the Abbé Barruel's voluminous work; and Mr. H. deserves the thanks of his countrymen for his labours.

144. *Thoughts on the late Overtures of the* French *Government to this Country; in a Letter to the Right Honourable* William Pitt. *Written previous to the Commencement of Hostilities in the Spring of* 1800.

A DESERVED compliment to the talents of a great Statesman; and a complete detection of Bonaparte's then situation and disposition, the former as critical as the latter is Jacobinical.

145. *A Summary of the principal Evidences for the Truth and divine Origin of the* Christian *Revelation; designed chiefly for the Use of young Persons, more particularly of those who have lately been confirmed in the Diocese of* London. *By* Beilby *Lord Bp. of* London.

HIS Lordship has calculated this short, cheap, more methodical and familiar form to convey to young people, who have just received confirmation, the first rudiments of their faith, and to lay the foundations of a firm belief in the Christian Revelation, leaving it to themselves to add to these primary evidences, which Reason furnishes, in favour of Christianity, those farther proofs which he trusts they will hereafter derive from still higher and better sources; and at this time more particularly, when new compendiums of Infidelity, and new libels on Christianity, are dispersed continually, with indefatigable industry, throughout the kingdom. The method here pursued is a series of 12 propositions: 1. the state of the heathen world before our Lord's coming; 2. the general expectation of Him; 3. 4. the authenticity of the books of the New and Old Testament; 5. the character of Christ; 6. the sublimity of his doctrines; 7. the rapid propagation of the Gospel; 8. a comparison between Christ and Mahomet, and their doctrines; 9. the predictions concerning Christ; 10. those delivered by himself; 11. his miracles; 12. his resurrection. We recommend this little manual to general perusal.

146. *The CIXth Psalm explained and vindicated, in a Sermon, preached in the Parish Churches of* Bolton *and* Wigtoft, July 12, 1798. *By* Samuel Partridge, *M. A. Vicar, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord* Gwydir.

MR. P. brings little different from Mr. Keate, whose sermon explanatory of this psalm we reviewed vol. LXV. p. 501; but he seems to offer some answer to the objections raised to this new explanation, from the specific application of it to Judas by St. Peter. The foreign commentators, Marino, Mattei, and the great theologian, Mingarelli, "did not trouble themselves to demonstrate strictly that such imprecations were directed by David against Judas; but said that the Scripture was to be fulfilled as to the prophecy of David. Now it must be observed that David, after relating these imprecations of his enemies, adds, that God would not hear them, but would cause their revilings to fall upon themselves*: *Hoc opus eorum qui maledicebant mihi*; or, as St. Jerom translates it, *haec retributio eorum*. Behold then the fulfilling of Scripture, which St. Peter pointed out: this is the prophecy of David, which was verified in Judas. That St. Peter regards the sense rather than the exact words, is manifest from this, that he has united two verses of two different psalms. When, therefore, he said that the Scripture must be fulfilled which the Holy Spirit foretold by the mouth of David concerning Judas, "his bishoprick let another take," he did not mean to point out that the Holy Spirit directed these words precisely against Judas; but he foretold that these words, uttered by others, should be fulfilled by Judas, as if he had more clearly said that the

* We may add, that the LXX have τὰς ἐΡΤΟΝ. EDIT.

Scripture

Scripture must be fulfilled, "his bishoprick let another take;" which *(i. e.* which fulfilling of the Scriptures) the Holy Spirit foretold of Judas by the mouth of David. "This is the work of them who speak against me." Bp. Horne, whom no man will charge with an uncharitable spirit, though some perhaps may impute his interpretation to his orthodoxy, applies this whole psalm to the *Messiah*, and renders the curses in the future tense, as those in Deut. xxviii. and verses 6—15 are to be understood primarily of Judas, and secondarily of the Jewish nation.

147. *A Discourse delivered before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of* Massachusetts, *at the semi-annual Meeting*, July 12, 1798. *By* William Walter, *D.D. Rector of* Christ *Church in* Boston.

THE excellent institution, of which we believe our own country may claim the first honour in Europe, or in the whole world, has extended its influence to America. An Humane Society was incorporated in the commonwealth of Massachusetts 1791; and the state of its funds annexed shews it has continued to flourish ever since. Sermons have been regularly preached in recommendation of it; but this is the first that has reached our hands. From Gal. vi. 9, Dr. W. argues in favour of this act of benevolence; enlarges on the active scenes of life in which the man and the Christian should be engaged, the difficulties he may expect to meet in the way, and the many encouragements by which he is animated to rise superior to them, and, if possible, to reach the desired goal. In ascertaining what belongs to man, he endeavours to investigate the design of the Creator in his original formation; for, clearly to pursue that design must be right. The object of creation was, to communicate happiness to man; the globe was formed with this view. Let us next turn our thoughts to man himself; and what will be our ideas of a spirit formed for happiness, and destined, by infinite Wisdom, to find it in a vehicle of flesh, and in a world like that which we have described? We have authentic testimony that *God made man upright, and created him after his own image*; expressions clearly declarative of perfect rectitude in all his powers; but where shall we find the original of this picture? The portrait charms; but where is the man, where is the nation, the lovely union of such happy families? If we look into our own bosoms, are they not torn with conflicting passions? Is there not a perpetual warfare between the spirit and the flesh? Are we not all sensible of that melancholy truth delivered by St. Paul: 'When I would do good, evil is present with me?'—"*Moral evil*, says the great moralist, Dr. S. Johnson, is of man, is occasioned by free will, which implies unnecessitated choice: necessary choice would make a man a mere machine. *Natural evil* is of God, and is the consequence of moral—for correction; but, with all the evil that there is, no man but would rather be a free agent than a mere machine without the evil; and what is best for each individual must be best for the whole. Revelation lays open the future state perfectly consonant to our best internal sentiments. Yet has the Christian Revelation been vilified as 'a monster generated by Pride on Interest, the foulest of Superstition, whose every vestige ought to be swept away.' Besides the assurance of immortality, delivered by Jesus Christ, he has communicated to us the whole will of God; that communication was entered upon record, and that record is, by the Providence of God, transmitted to us. We have only to open the sacred volume, and what we there read to practise. The lessons there inserted are addressed to men in their individual, social, and religious capacities. It is not enough that we have fulfilled these duties; we must add this as the crown of our moral character, *Christ is our righteousness*; to him should our strong desires be; his image should be deeply engraven on the heart of every disciple; and his image is love, love to God, and love to men. In relieving the miseries of men, in creasing the quantity of happiness on earth, and in bringing glory to God, consisted the continual business of that short life which he passed among men. His path, like the dawning of the material sun, growing brighter and brighter unto the perfect day, on which, having given himself a sacrifice for men, a sacrifice of atonement for the sins of the whole world, he ascended to the right hand of his Father in the world of glory." The Doctor proceeds to enumerate the instances in which his hearers have imitated this great

great example of benevolence, in the free publication and very general adoption of the sacred volumes, in the observation of the sabbath in the various schools and seminaries of learning, in the numerous and handsome places for public worship, in the hospitals and houses of industry, in the several friendly societies, the dispensaries, the agricultural societies, the insurance against fire, and, last of all, the Humane Society to preserve from water.

"Happy *Columbia!*" here exclaims the preacher, "on whose shores these valuable institutions have thus early found a place; for you they shall erect a barrier more stupendous than Alps or Appenines; for you they shall secure the protection of that Providence which is a refuge from every blast, a safe shelter from every storm. Uplifted on their wings, your fame shall reach the regions which the *first* visits and the *last*; they shall do more, they shall exalt thine honours to the throne of Heaven, for they are such as the recording Angel delights to make upon the pages of Eternity."

Happy *Britannia!* may we be permitted to exclaim? who hast devised and executed these benevolent institutions before America was known to the rest of the globe, or civilized; and hast inculcated the generous plan on thy sons before they sought her shores, as instruments in the hands of Providence to disseminate and practise the deep-rooted principles of the parent-breast. Happy Britannia! who canst again reunite those sons in one common cause against Impiety and Inhumanity!

The rest of the sermon is occupied in suitable exhortations to pursue and support the very laudable institution which is the subject of it. The whole composition, and the doctrines and principles it inculcates, are deserving of very serious attention.

148. *A Sermon before the* Deptford *Volunteers, in the Church of* St. Nicolas, *on* Sunday, July 8, 1798. *By* Colin Milne, *LL.D. Rector of* North Chapel, Sussex, *Lecturer of* St. Paul's, Deptford, *and Chaplain to the Honourable Corporation of* Trinity *House.*

THIS sermon, whose text is 2 Sam. x. 12, is an able vindication of *defensive* war; and, in a note, the author pays more attention than perhaps they were entitled to, to the frivolous objections of designing or enthusiastic men, as to the consistency of such war with Christianity. The rest of the discourse is worthy of the warm-hearted preacher.

149. *Letters to* William Wilberforce, *Esq. M. P. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity. By a Layman.*

THE vileness, perversity, and folly, of Human Nature are so incompatible with the highly-improved state in which modern Philosophy pretends to find or place it, that doctrines the most prominent on the face of Revelation are denied to exist in it. If mankind were not sinners, whence the repeated exhortations of our Saviour and his disciples, and of John his forerunner, to repentance? All confessions of Sin and Guilt in the Old Testament are done away, as flights of Oriental diction. But, we would ask, what but Sin "brought Death into the world, and all our woe?" And we may as well deny that Mortality ensued on Adam's transgression, as that our Nature underwent a change at the same moment. In other words, we must deny the Scripture account of Mortality, or account for its introduction by some other means. And, if we are restored to a Capability of Immortality, by the death and resurrection of Christ; has he not also made an atonement for the sins of all mankind, from the creation to the end of the world? Admitting a restoration to life, must we not with it admit a restoration of Consciousness? and, if there be a difference between a good and an evil Conscience, must not the duration of the one be coëval and coëxistent with the other? Here then is that eternal happiness and that eternal misery, at the last of which our modern philanthropists revolt. Yet these very men, by their mistaken tenderness, neglecting to punish or restrain the fault of mankind, "treasure up wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God." Man is a free agent, capable of distinguishing good from evil, and the consequences of pursuing either. It is curious to observe this writer, in order to disprove the corruption of human nature from its original purity, denying that such purity ever existed, or that our first parents were in any degree superior to their offspring, and that Christ came to save a sinful world from hereditary sin, although those who have sinned *after the similitude* of Adam's transgression are expressly mentioned.

mentioned. *All* the paſſages quoted by Mr. W. and re-quoted by this writer, p. 68, are not confined to "a ſtate of actual depravity," but are derived from the tranſgreſſion of our common progenitor, as much as effects can be deduced from a cauſe, or conſequences from ſomething *a priori*. Thoſe who deny that the Saviour of the world, or, as they chuſe to call him, the greateſt teacher of righteouſneſs that ever appeared in the world, denounced *eternal puniſhment* in the cleareſt terms, may be allowed to deny that the tranſgreſſion of Adam, and its conſequences, as well as its remedy, are not implied throughout the New Teſtament. When the enemies of Chriſtianity cannot wreſt its plain and obvious meaning to their ideas, they ſuborn a metaphorical ſenſe. But, if they are willing to make as large conceſſions as this author, pp. 78, 79, they are a very little way from allowing the *original* depravity of human Nature, which they are ſo averſe to admit. Anxious as they are to confine the repreſentations of human depravity in Scripture to "particular periods, circumſtances, and characters," let them look into every page of what is called *profane* hiſtory, from the earlieſt period of time to the period in which they now find themſelves placed (and, however it be laid down as an axiom, that man, *laudator temporis acti*, thinks no times worſe than his own, which, perhaps, in the preſent *revolutionary* period, is too much of a truiſm), and ſay, if "the imagination of man's heart is not *evil* CONTINUALLY." Then let them trace back the deduction to the fall of Adam, the murder of Abel, the corrupt ſtate of the world, in a courſe of 1650 years, ſuch as to call for an exterminating deluge, and deny, if they can, that *depravity* is HEREDITARY. When ſtorms, tempeſts, and peſtilence, become as frequent as the inſtances of human depravity, they will ſtamp a character on the atmoſphere which produces them. In proof of ſuch general corruption of human nature, we will quote the opinion of the Roman poet, who probably never heard of Adam or his fall, and aſk, whether "Audax omnia perpeti gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas" is not a literal tranſlation of the "Imagination of man is evil continually? The heart of man is fully ſet in him to do evil." This general propoſition Horace * illuſtrates by the particular inſtance of Prometheus, who ſtole fire from heaven, and entailed all the train of diſeaſes and death on the human ſpecies:

"Audax Iapeti genus
Ignem fraude malâ gentibus intulit.
Poſt ignem æthereâ domo
Subductum, macies, & nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors:
Semotique prius arda neceſſitas
Lethi corripuit gradum.
Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra
Pennis non homini datis.
Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
Nil mortalibus arduum eſt.
Cœlum ipſum petimus ſtultitiâ: neque
Per noſtrum patimur ſcelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina."

The doctrines of *Calviniſm* then are long anterior to Calvin. The infantine innocence of character moſt certainly muſt be pleaſing to the Saviour of the world; but has our author never ſeen perverſe and forward children, who, from their earlieſt years, rendered themſelves diſpleaſing to all around them, and, by the modern ſyſtem of education, were left without controul? Has he not obſerved a marked diſtinction of temper and diſpoſition in children and other young animals? and has he not found inſtances of both, which no diſcipline could ſubdue?

* Carm. I. iii.

150. *Obſervations on the Signs and Duties of the preſent Times; with ſome Account of a Society of Clergymen in* London, *who have agreed to preach, in Rotation, Weekly Lectures in each other's Churches and Chapels on this important Subject; and a Summary of their Views and Evidences, to excite a Spirit of Prayer, and of Exertion to promote vital Godlineſs at this alarming Period. Drawn up by Deſire of the Society, and publiſhed with their Approbation, by* Thomas Scott, *Chaplain to the* Lock *Hoſpital.*

THIS plan was begun about a year ago, and is ſtill continued with conſiderable encouragement; and, as the miniſters ſo connected greatly deſire to unite their brethren throughout the land in ſimilar meaſures, they at length determined to publiſh an account of their deſigns, both in order to excite attention, to prevent miſapprehenſion, to obviate prejudice, and to ſtimulate others to imitate them, as far as their conduct is judged to accord with the principles of ſacred writ. The ſubject of this publication is the duty of public and private prayer. We recollect when there uſed to be meetings of miniſters among the Diſſenting congregations

gregations in the country: but these, as well as similar exertions in lectures by the Clergy of the Establishment, are now given up to more "evangelical" preachers. The consequence of this it is easier to foresee than to prevent.

151. *Principles of* Christianity, *as professed by the Established Church, for the Use of School.* *By the Rev.* Samuel Seyer, *M.A. of* Corpus Christi *College*, Oxford.

THIS treatise is intended to serve also as a catechism, and the questions are at the end of each chapter, but *no answer*, to prevent the lesson from becoming a mere exercise of memory. Texts at the bottom of the pages should be regularly examined.

152. *The Scarcity of Wheat considered*; or, *A Statement of the Impolicy of the late and present Price of Wheat, the Consequences resulting from it, and Means suggested for its Prevention in future; in which the flagrant Practices of the Farmers, Millers, and Bakers, are exposed, and the Corn Laws fully investigated.* *By the Rev.* John Malham, *Vicar of* Helton, Dorset, *and Ordinary of the County Goal of* Wilts.

MR. M. whom we have before reviewed as a *preacher*, now steps forward as a *politician*. We agree with him that the scarcity was at least as much *artificial* as natural, and that *large farms* are an evil; but of increasing inclosure we do not perceive the benefit, unless by enlarging the farms already too large, and increasing the rent-roll of individuals already possessed of good incomes. The remedy here proposed is, to gradually reverse the system of increasing farms; to create a competition, and a controul on monopoly; that the Privy Council be invested with power to import grain on any estimated deficiency, to be taken in every district by proper persons, under proper restrictions, and monthly reports transmitted to Government. These checks would ensure to the community a certain supply of grain at a reasonable price. The alarming stock kept in hand by the farmers in the counties of Wilts, Oxford, and Hants, was sufficient to justify Lord Darnley's assertion, supported by the respectable authorities of Messrs. Webb and Davis, that there was *no scarcity*. Want of bread fills the gaols, and want of good bread brings on consumption. The Salisbury and Lewes bakers neglected to make the proper return, and so kept the price of bread out of the controul of the magistrate; but this has been investigated at Dorchester and Durham, and the bakers threatened with infliction of the penalty. Not only in England, but at Edinburgh, the same game was attempted to be played; and there is no end to the tricks and crimes of forestalling, monopolizing farmers.

153. *A Sermon, preached at* Sittingbourn, *on* Wednesday, June 11, 1800, *at the Visitation of the Lord Archbishop of* Canterbury, *and published by his Grace's Command.* *By the Rev.* Jeremiah Jackson, *M. A. Vicar of* Ospringe.

FROM John v. 43, 44, the preacher vindicates Revelation against Infidel Philosophy and its "doctrines," by which, to gratify human pride, human reason hath been exalted too high, and revelation too lightly esteemed." (p. 15.)

154. *Reflections concerning Religious Divisions, affectionately addressed to the People of* England.

THE general history of Episcopacy is first briefly stated, as an establishment essentially necessary for the preservation of public faith; while the latitudinarianism of the day, if pursued through its various turnings, will appear to terminate in uncertain conjecture, and, in the foundation of our eternal hopes, lead us back to Paganism. The departures from the Church of England are not so much founded upon a disapprobation of any of its doctrines as upon a fanciful idea that the Gospel is not preached in its purity from our churches. "A religious establishment may be considered as the focus of sound learning and religious education." (p. 15.) "Where then, if the Gospel be not preached in the church, in which I observe men of learning, of leisure, and of study, of exemplary morals, and of seeming piety, where are men of known years and known learning appointed to examine a candidate, before he can be allowed to teach, as to his sufficiency in a knowledge of the Gospel, if the Gospel be not preached in such a church, and by such men, where can I expect it to be preached? If I look among those who, without any call, have assumed to themselves the office of preachers, I find them, in general, springing from the lowest classes of society, men without education, and without argument to satisfy me, and all differing among themselves upon

upon the various articles which make up the Chriſtian faith, would be the reaſoning of a Jew debating whether he ſhould embrace Chriſtianity in this country. The wiſer among the Diſſenters and Methodiſts have attained their eminence in the knowledge of religion under the ſoſtering wing of an Eſtabliſhment. Through the medium of ſome eſtabliſhment, ſimilar in diſcipline to the Church of England, thoſe authentic records have been tranſmitted to our times which now ſerve to confirm the faith of the Chriſtian againſt every attack in an age of multiplied rebuke and blaſphemy. Sects without number have ariſen ſince the Reformation in this country; and, while the errors and impieties of ſome ſtill maintain their ground, it is from the boſom of our own Eſtabliſhment that the knowledge of the true faith freely flows. She is the rallying-point of the true friends of the Goſpel; ſhe is the chief corner-ſtone whence even her enemies derive the little ſtrength they poſſeſs." (pp. 23, 24.) "Should the majority of the leaders of ſeceſſion ſucceed in overthrowing the Eſtabliſhment, the affairs of Chriſt's kingdom might proceed, for a time, without any very ſignal interruption; the Sacraments might be adminiſtered, and the Goſpel preached in all the fanciful purity of ſuch as would be little able to judge indeed in what its purity conſiſted. But, alas! truth and knowledge are already on the decline; fanaticiſm and ſuperſtition have already made incurſions; doubt and uncertainty are at hand; every ſtimulus to learning, which a liberal Eſtabliſhment once ſupplied, has ceaſed to operate. Natural learning is confined to the few only of naturally active or enquiring minds; and even they, obſerving the abſurdities and the meanneſſes of the elected teachers, (for, in the true ſpirit of nonconformity, the teachers of religion would be appointed by thoſe who were to be taught) have ceaſed perhaps to conſider what true religion is; and, among the contradictory tenets of the multiplied ſects, men might, in the end, need another St. Paul to declare unto them the God whom they ignorantly worſhiped." (p. 25.) "It is, with ſincere Chriſtians, among the lamented propenſities of the day, that men, for the moſt part, pay too little attention to their appointed paſtors and guides, and with them rather to preach what themſelves conſider to be the Goſpel, without any previous ſtudy, than what *they*, on much ſtudy and ſober conviction, are convinced is the Goſpel. Hence thoſe unconnected and unmeaning rhapſodies which are delivered from the tabernacles, and which, in one or two inſtances, where the clergyman is elected by the people, as in ſome lectureſhips, have diſgraced, and now diſgrace, our pulpits. The writer appeals to any man of ſober ſenſe, and of acknowledged piety, whether the harangues of thoſe who delight in the cant denomination of Goſpel-preachers may not uſually be thus ſtyled, "Rhapſodies unconnected and unmeaning?" (p. 30.)

Seceſſion in general, or individually, is without excuſe; "ſince an adherence to the general rule, notwithſtanding partial defects, muſt in the end be the beſt method to advance uniformity of faith, to guard againſt hereſy, and to preſerve evangelic harmony. When every perſon conceives himſelf qualified, in his own ſelf-ordination *, to preach the Goſpel, and when every perſon thinks himſelf juſtified in attaching himſelf to whatever ſyſtem of preaching his own fancy inclines him to, great muſt be the diſorder, and infinite the abſurdities, thus introduced into the Church of Chriſt." (p. 38.)—When men who are incapable of conſidering the nature of a viſible univerſal Church of Chriſt are reſolved to ſhake off lawful authority, and not to pay obedience to their conſtituted paſtors and teachers, argument is vain; *they* ſay, the Goſpel is not preached, the ſpirit of ſeceſſion is abroad; and it is well if, in their conſequent ſeparation from the true Church, they do not imbibe principles of inſubordination, which give an unfavourable tincture to their whole demeanour, and contract a ſour kind of piety, which renders them little amiable in their ſeveral capacities, whether of maſter or ſervant, ruler or ſubject, parent or

* "If men would rightly conſider, there is no ſuch thing as *ſelf*-ordination. It is as great an abſurdity in religion as *ſelf*-government in politicks. The firſt diſciples of Chriſt were called by him, and by him appointed and ordained to preach the Goſpel; and there is no inſtance, in any religion, of any miniſter of religion undertaking the profeſſion of himſelf, without ſome form of ſetting apart, and teſtimonial of competency."

child.

child. Gladly would the writer liſten to any one that would undertake to convince him that he is in an error. But he has himſelf been long an attentive obſerver of the alarming progreſs of Methodiſm and religious inſubordination; and, in the variety of caſes which have fallen before him, he has, without a ſingle exception, obſerved its progreſs to be connected with much ſpiritual pride, its followers to have ſurrendered the more generous principles of the genuine Goſpel in exchange for a ſervile piety, and a conceited auſterity of manners, which have rendered them unſocial and unkind in every honourable relation." (p. 34.)—"If a man commits an immoral action, he ſins againſt himſelf and againſt ſociety, and his memorial dies with him. But, in the act of diſſeminating religious diviſions, the evil dies not with the agent. In ſuch diviſions agents yet unborn are involved; they naturally propagate themſelves for many centuries, and will not perhaps terminate but in the diſſolution of that religion in which they were at firſt ſown." (p. 38.)—"It was, it muſt be confeſſed, a ſubject of regret to many Chriſtians, at the commencement of the preſent century, that the Clergy, in their ſeminaries, inſiſted too little on the leading points of Chriſtianity. Happy it had been for the Church, if the regret of theſe perſons had been tempered with a little more diſcretion, and that they had pauſed a while before they had proceeded, by the countenance they gave to irregular teachers, who profeſſed to teach the word in purity, to lay the foundation of laſting anarchy and confuſion on the wreck of Chriſtian unity. But, unawares, as it is really believed, of the ill effects that would, in after-times, ariſe from the ſchiſm, they commended Whitfield, Weſley, and their followers; and did an injury to the Church, which the labours of the faithful miniſters of Chriſt may long, very long, be repairing. They obſerved, that the Eſtabliſhed Clergy, who had turned with diſguſt from the follies of the Puritans and Fanaticks, had, unfortunately, run into the other extreme of abſtractly moralizing; and, to remedy the evil, they had recourſe to means the moſt unjuſtifiable, becauſe the moſt deſtructive to Chriſtian harmony. They whiſpered approbation to a hoſt of uncommiſſioned teachers; theſe were ſucceeded by others worſe than themſelves; and we live to deplore the evil. It is now high time for us to awake out of our ſlumber, and to conſider the ſituation to which the ſectaries are likely to reduce us by their unchriſtian heats and animoſities." (pp. 39, 40.) It was well obſerved by Mr. Proaſt, archdeacon of Berks in the laſt century, that the intent of King James the Second's declaration was, that "men may uſe ſuch a liberty, in matters of religion, as cannot be uſed without violating the laws of God and this kingdom;" which unlawful liberty the Clergy could not promote, and therefore declined reading it. "A ſpirit of inſubordination is abroad, not only in politicks but in religion, and that not confined to our country. Thoſe deſtructive notions indeed, which, not long ſince, threatened the overthrow of our civil conſtitution, have abated in virulence; but the myſtery of iniquity ſtill works in a more dangerous direction, for now our religion is threatened, and that not by our open enemies, but by thoſe who profeſs to be our warmeſt friends. Yes, our religion is threatened; for, whatever may be the honeſt intentions of ſome who have gone from us, the views of their leaders are tinctured with the very gall of hatred, and they have the art to conceal their views. By fair words and enticing ſpeeches, as the Apoſtle obſerves, they delude their followers. Doubt, uncertainty, and ſuſpence, are the reſult of the diviſions they are ſowing; the way of peace they have not known; and their career is marked by the ſacrifice of every generous feeling that could ennoble them as men, or exalt them as Chriſtians." (p. 42.) Such is the power of Enthuſiaſm, that it has ſeduced many of the regular-bred Clergy to conform to its dictates, and adopt its doctrines and rant; and the fund raiſed by ſubſcription among its own votaries, for purchaſing livings, is a ſhameful and open ſubverſion of the Eſtabliſhment.

155. *On the Difference between the Deaths of the Righteous and the Wicked. Illuſtrated in the Inſtances of* Dr. Samuel Johnſon *and* David Hume, *Eſq. A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Mary's *Church*, Sunday, July 25, 1786. *By the Rev.* William Agutter, *M.A. of* St. Mary-Magdalen *College*, Oxford, *and Chaplain to the Aſylum.*

MUCH were we ſurprized to find, from

from this popular and well-informed writer, no more of David Hume in this diſcourſe. from Job xxi. 23—26; nor even of Voltaire, except that his behaviour on his death-bed was ſtudiouſly concealed or diſguiſed; but the continual dread of death and imperfection, which "originated in piety, but ended in little leſs than diſeaſe*," is ſtudiouſly and properly explained, and the dealings of Providence vindicated.

156. *The Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century improved. A Sermon, preached at* Prince's-ſtreet *Chapel*, Finſbury-ſquare, December 28, 1800; *in which the moſt remarkable religious Events of the laſt One Hundred Years are conſidered. By* Charles Buck. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

MR. B. improves the text, Rom. xiii. 11, by exhortation to vigilance and caution againſt lukewarmneſs. He congratulates his audience on "the great revival of religion in the beginning of this century. About this time it is ſaid that the whole kingdom of England was faſt tending to Infidelity; and what religion was left was chiefly dry morality, while the prominent doctrines of the Church of England were neglected. The names of Whitfield, Weſley, and others, with all their reputed enthuſiaſm, will ever be held ſacred to memory while the love of doing good remains." (p. 29.) Although the author of this diſcourſe is not in connexion with the ſocieties of either of theſe great men, he cannot help paying this deſerved tribute of reſpect. In a note he gives a liſt of worthies, whoſe names will, no doubt, be tranſmitted to poſterity with honour: Watts, Doddridge, Edwards, Young, Hervey, Guyce, Grimſhaw, Gill, Romaine, Brown, Lowth, Kennicott, Blair, Smith, Butler, Simpſon, Hurd, Newcome, Campbell, Beattie, Bryant, Fuller, Milner, Newton, Parr, White, Watſon, Porteus, Haweis, Scott, Booth, Fell, Paley, Knox, Hall, &c. &c. &c. Candour itſelf cannot cenſure this medley of Divines. "There are three who muſt not be omitted: the Biſhop of London, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mrs. Hannah More, who, by her diffuſing religious tracts, contributed very eſſentially to counteract the poiſon of thoſe impious and immoral pamphlets which were diſperſed over the kingdom." Popery is overthrown in France, and enervated every where. The number of Proteſtants in France is ſaid to be about three millions. The French have a ſtrong partiality, it ſeems, for Engliſh publications; and we are happy to ſay, that, among others, Biſhop Watſon's "Apology for the Bible" has been circulated there. The Court of Spain ordered, 1796, Spaniſh Bibles to be printed by royal authority, and put into the hands of people of all ranks, as well as uſed in public worſhip. Toleration is extended in England; and the preacher augurs much good from the increaſe of the Methodiſts, and the exertions of itinerant preachers to diffuſe the Goſpel throughout the kingdom. We doubt whether the eccentric warmth of ſuch will counteract the ſuppoſed lukewarmneſs of the Clergy, and whether Religion may not ſuſtain injury between the two oppoſite proceedings. The charitable inſtitutions, and more particularly the Humane Society, and the Philanthropy of Howard; the Proteſtant Miſſionary Societies of Danes, Moravians, Methodiſts, and the newly-eſtabliſhed one at London, together with the Sunday-ſchools, have made multitudes of Chriſtian converts. To theſe muſt be added ſixteen ſocieties for religious or philanthropic purpoſes, twelve of them inſtituted between 1776 and 1800, beſides many others for benevolent purpoſes. "Yes, I venture to ſay, that to Chriſtianity we are indebted for the wiſeſt inſtitutions, the moſt humane exertions, and the moſt uſeful ſocieties, with which the world is bleſt." (p. 41, n.)

157. *Mural Nights. Elements of Civil Knowledge. By* Henry Redhead Yorke, *Eſq.*

FEW of our readers are unacquainted with the hiſtory and ſentiments of this writer. To thoſe who are, ſuffice it to ſay, from his own preface to the preſent work, that it "was written in 1796, and 1000 impreſſions of the firſt 152 pages were printed off in the enſuing year, but never publiſhed; for, in 1797, no bookſeller could be found in the metropolis who felt diſpoſed to affix his name to any publication of his. The work which he had prepared for the preſs, and which apparently alarmed the booksellers, was intituled *Britannicus*, containing, for the moſt part, notes and comments on various portions of our Hiſtory; to which was added, a ſecond volume of Eſſays on various Subjects. When it was evident that

* Piozzi's Anecdotes, pp. 112, 113.

that the difficulties could not be easily surmounted, the propriety of publishing such of my MSS. as were not of a political nature was suggested. Accordingly, from some hints which I had written on the subject during my confinement in York castle, in 1794 and 1795, the matter has since swelled into a volume. My original design was much more extensive. I intended to have given an historical narrative of the education of a young person from infancy to manhood; in which would be comprized an analysis of every separate study, as it arose under consideration, and afterwards to have travelled with him into foreign countries. Under this idea I should have inserted my own remarks on the condition of most of the states of Europe at the different periods when I visited them. I flattered myself that the three volumes might be finished while I was in seclusion from the world, and that a volume might be produced every year, until the whole was completed; but, as I advanced in the work, it became evident that the plan was more *laudable in theory than susceptible of execution.* For, besides my deficiency in various branches of useful knowledge, a work of such a nature would appear with infinitely greater advantages before the publick, if it were the joint concern of several persons, and not the production of the labours and industry of a single individual. Each person might then undertake to illustrate that science in which he was most skilled; and thus might be formed a complete and useful code of public instruction." (Pref. pp. i—iii.) Thus are we speculating on education, to the positive neglect or prejudice of it; and the essence evaporates through the preliminary forms.

158. *A View of a Course of Lectures to be commenced on* Monday, May 11, 1801, *on the State of Society at the Opening of the Nineteenth Century; containing Enquiries into the Constitutions, Laws, and Manners, of the principal States of* Europe. *By* Henry Redhead Yorke, *of the* Inner Temple, *Student at Law.*

WHETHER these lectures were read, or with what success, we do not recollect. The plan is an interesting one. Mr. Y. proposes to consider *man* as he is, without entering into speculative topicks and abstract reasoning; and his work may be considered as declaratory of his *present* political sentiments.

159. *The Letters of* Fabius *to the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *on his proposed Abolition of the Test in Favour of the* Roman *Catholicks of* Ireland; *with an Appendix, containing Mr.* Pitt's *Speech in the Debate of* 1790.

THE first four of these letters were published in "The Porcupine;" the other two are now first added. The object of both is, the defence of religious tests for the support of the Constitution.

160. *The Case of Conscience stated; or, Catholic Emancipation proved to be compatible with the Coronation Oath; in a Letter from a Casuist in the Country to his Friend in Town. Dedicated to the Right Honourable* William Wyndham, *M. P. &c. With a Supplement, in Answer to Considerations on the said Oath, by* John Reeves, *Esq.*

THE title-page sufficiently explains the subject of this pamphlet, the discussion of which has ceased with the late Administration.

161. Louisa; *a Narrative of Facts supposed to throw Light on the mysterious History of the "Lady of the Hayslack." Translated from a* French *Work, published in the Imperial Dominions,* A. D. 1785. *By the Rev.* H. Glasse, *M. A. Rector of* Hanwell, Middlesex. *The Third Edition.*

THE well-known benevolence which marks the character of John Bull leads him to receive a "tale of woe" without much investigation. The "real tale of woe," published in "The St. James's Chronicle," 1785, contains many contradictions, which, added to the circumstances detailed in the extracts of letters from Mrs. H. More, lead us to the natural conclusion that the unfortunate object of this narrative, from the time she was first discovered in this country, was in a state of too great mental derangement to give any consistent information about herself. We place very little dependence on what others on the Continent have told for her.

162. Gulielmi Jones, *Eq. Aur. Laudatio præmio Academico donata. Auctore* Henrico Phillpotts, *A. M. Coll. B.* M. Magdalenæ *Socio.*

SIR Robert Chambers, and the other English *savans* in the East Indies, proposed a prize, in honour of Sir William Jones, to the members of the University where he had pursued his early studies, and by a member of which his memory is here properly embalmed.

163. *A*

163. *A Sermon, preached at* Durham, July 21, 1801, *at the Viſitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in* God Shute *Lord Biſhop of* Durham. *By* Robert Gray, *B.D. Prebendary of* Chicheſter, *and Rector of* Craike, *in the County of* Durham.

THE author of "The Key to the Old Teſtament," and a ſet of the Bampton Lectures, aſſumes, on Matt. xxviii. 20, an argument equally novel and ingenious — the manifeſtly providential appointment, for the advancement and preſervation of the Chriſtian faith, in the permanency and eſtabliſhment given to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; the firſt the language of the original Scriptures, by a remarkable exemption from the ordinary fate of languages preſerved from innovation and debaſement till the inſpired canon was cloſed; the ſecond, in which thoſe firſt Scriptures were to be tranſlated, near three centuries before the advent of the Meſſiah, and in which the glad tidings of the Goſpel were to be everlaſtingly recorded, diffuſed, eſtabliſhed, and rendered permanent, by circumſtances the moſt peculiar and extraordinary; the laſt, through which revealed Wiſdom was communicated for many ages to the Weſtern Church, ſo as to become, in its time, a moſt admirable inſtrument for the purpoſes to which it is applied. This ſubject deſerves to be treated more at large.

164. *A Sermon on the Peace, preached at* Barnſtaple, *on the 1ſt of* June, 1802. *By the Rev.* Richard Taprell.

THIS ſermon on Pſ. cxlvii. 14, inſcribed to Lord Nelſon, ſo perfectly accords with our ſentiments on the war, its conduct, and the conſequences of it, with reſpect to our own country, that we regret our limits do not admit of giving extracts from its animated pages. Mr. T, whoſe other works are enumerated on the laſt page, concludes with a ſhort character of the late Duke of Bedford.

165. *Remarks on the preſent high Price of Grain, and on the Expediency of farther Legiſlative Reſtriction, in order to effect its Reduction.*

IT is here propoſed to "apportion the *quantum* of individual conſumption, and to afford the means of obtaining a ſufficiency to thoſe rendered otherwiſe unable to do it."

166. *Conſiderations on the Debt on the Civil Liſt. By the Right Hon.* George Roſe.

THERE is no ſubject connected with the Executive Government of the country that is leſs underſtood, or has been more miſrepreſented, than that of the Civil Liſt. It is material that the nature of the debt upon it, for the payment of which an application has been made to Parliament, ſhould be clearly explained, becauſe Malice and Ignorance have conſpired even to aſperſe Sovereignty itſelf, on account of accumulation of arrears, ariſing from cauſes which, it is proved, the ſtricteſt vigilance and beſt-regulated œconomy could not prevent. We are happy to find that this ſubject is taken up by one ſo able and well-informed upon it as the Right Hon. George Roſe, late ſecretary to the Treaſury, in this ſhort pamphlet.—Mr. R. very properly prefaces his obſervations on the preſent application by taking a ſhort review of the proceedings of Parliament on former occaſions of a ſimilar nature.

"Before the Revolution," he obſerves, "no revenue was appropriated *ſeparately* for the civil expences of the Sovereign; and it was not till the latter end of the reign of King William that a fixed amount was granted for that purpoſe. By an act of the 9th and 10th of William III. certain duties were given to his Majeſty for life, to produce 700,000l. per annum, the ſurplus at the diſpoſal of Parliament. Two years after, an act was paſſed, applying a weekly ſum out of the duties enumerated in the one before-mentioned, but leaving the ſurplus in the power of his Majeſty.

"On the acceſſion of Queen Anne, Parliament put her Majeſty in poſſeſſion of the ſame duties as were laſt given to her predeceſſor, without mention of any particular ſum it was expected they would produce. With this revenue the Queen went on till 1713, when, finding a heavy debt on the Civil Liſt, ſhe ſent a meſſage to Parliament with an eſtimate thereof to Midſummer 1710, compriſed in 13 groſs ſums, amounting in the whole to 511,000l.; on the communication of which, a motion was made for an account of the Civil Liſt debts, and of the funds outſtanding to anſwer the ſame; but that information was refuſed, by a negative on the queſtion; and a grant was made to her Majeſty of 500,000l for payment of the arrears.

"The grant to King George the Firſt, when he ſucceeded to the throne, was ſimilar to that made to Queen Anne, with the exception of the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, and the Firſt Fruits; the former belonged to the Prince of Wales, and the latter had been alienated by Parliament, in the preceding reign, for other purpoſes.

Soon after this, an account was laid before the House of Commons of the Civil List Revenues, from 1699 to 1715, together with the actual expences of the Civil List in 1713; in which year it appears the pensions amounted to 123,000l. exclusive of the Royal bounty, which, in two years, exceeded 34,000l. No application was, however, made to Parliament for assistance till 1720, when, a considerable debt having been incurred, his Majesty desired, by a message, the aid of Parliament to secure and confirm charters he had granted to two Insurance Companies; expressing, at the same time, an intention of applying the money to be derived therefrom to the payment of the Civil List debts. An act was passed accordingly, applying 300,000l. to be paid by the Companies, for that service; without the House of Commons having the satisfaction of seeing the accounts, either of the debts of the Civil List, or the funds outstanding to answer the same; a motion for such information having been again negatived. In the year following, a farther application to Parliament was found necessary, which was stated by his Majesty in a message, as arising from the last-mentioned grant having been found insufficient for the payment of the debt, then amounting to 555,000l. accompanied by an estimate thereof, in a number of gross articles. This was followed by a grant of 500,000l. to pay the debt, to be raised by annuities, charged on the hereditary revenues; and a tax of 6d. in the pound on certain salaries, &c. was imposed, to pay the interest. His Majesty was, however, enabled thereby to go on only four years without farther aid; for we find, in 1725, another message, stating his inability to make considerable retrenchments in the expences in his Civil List, and requesting he might be enabled to raise money to discharge the debts on it, then amounting to 508,000l.; an account of which, in the same number of gross articles as before, was presented. Other accounts were afterwards laid of the Civil List Revenue, from 1699 to 1715 (amounting, in fifteen years and a quarter, to 11,185,000l. about 740,000l. a year), and of money issued for Privy Purse, Secret Service, &c. from 1721 to 1725; by the last of these it appears, that, within the period of four years, there were issues to the extent of 379,000l. for Secret Service, 331,000l. of which was to the Secretaries of the Treasury, exclusive of a large sum for Royal bounty. These expences, however, were so little objected to, that an act was passed in this year, 1724, reciting, that the 500,000l. granted in 1720 had been found insufficient for discharging all the arrears then due to the King's servants, tradesmen, and others; by means whereof, divers arrears still remained due, and granting, therefore, 1,000,000l. one half whereof to redeem the annuities under the former act, and the remainder to pay the existing debt.

"Experience having thus proved that the revenues allotted for the use of the Civil Government were inadequate for the purpose, Parliament increased the income on the accession of George the Second, in 1727, by adding to the revenues 120,000l. annually from the Aggregate Fund, and providing that, if the whole should not amount to 800,000l. the sum wanting should be taken out of the first supplies in each succeeding year; a deficiency immediately arising, accounts were laid, in consequence of an address, shewing the amount of the deficiency to be 115,000l. which was granted, with a condition, that the same should be repaid out of such arrears of duties as should come in *after the demise of the King*; a question for making it good out of any annual surplus, *during the King's life*, having been negatived, which, of course, gave the Crown the benefit of the exceedings of the duties, if there were any (and it will be shewn these were afterwards considerable), and a certainty of such deficiencies as should occur being made good, from time to time, out of the surplus of the year. In February, 1731, the Civil List Revenues, from 1725 to 1727, were presented. No other paper respecting the Civil List appears to have been laid before the House after this, nor any grants made, except for the Duke of Cumberland and the Princesses, till 1746, when accounts of the Civil List Revenues, from 1740 to 1746, were presented, by order of the House; from these it appears, the payments *into the Exchequer* were, in each year, below 800,000l. exclusive of 40,000l. per annum to the Prince of Wales, and 5000l. to the Chancellor from the Excise and Post-office, *in transitu*. The sum of 456,783l. the deficiency of the 800,000l. was then voted.

"The increase of the Revenues, after this time, appears to have rendered any farther application to Parliament, during the remainder of this reign, unnecessary; by an account presented in 1760, the average of the ten preceding years was 823,955l.; it had been, from 1730 to 1740, 825,854l. In the last seven years of the period ending in 1760, the Secret Service Money was on an average 83,000l. a year, of which 65,000l. to the Secretaries of the Treasury.

"The accounts here referred to make it perfectly clear that, during the last ten years of King George the Second, the Civil List Revenues had considerably exceeded 800,000l. a year; the arrangement therefore made on the accession of his present Majesty to the throne, for a specific annuity

annuity of 800,000l. a year, was evidently not an advantageous one for the Civil Liſt. In 1769 a debt on it had been incurred of upwards of 500,000l. with which his Majeſty acquainted the Houſes of Parliament; at the ſame time an account was laid, conſiſting of eighteen articles in groſs. Orders were thereupon made for more detailed accounts of the Civil Liſt Expences, from 1752 to 1760, and from 1760 to 1769; which were followed by a motion, that the conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage ſhould be deferred till an enquiry ſhould take place reſpecting the cauſe of the debt; but that was negatived, and the ſum of 513,800l. was voted to pay the amount of it. The accounts were afterwards laid in January, 1770. The examination of theſe led to a motion, in April following, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſtating the exceſs of the expenditure in the Civil Liſt, and humbly recommending retrenchments; which was loſt without a diviſion. Under ſuch diſcouragement, the Party then in oppoſition to Government made an attempt, the ſecond day following, to obtain merely an account of penſions and increaſed ſalaries ſince the commencement of the preſent reign, and on that they ventured a diviſion, but were again foiled, the queſtion having been carried in the negative, Mr. Fox one of the tellers for the Majority: a ſtrong proof how differently Parliament, as well as the individual alluded to, thought at that time, from what they fortunately do at preſent, reſpecting the propriety of inveſtigating matters of this ſort, where grants of the public money are called for.

"In the courſe of the ſeven ſubſequent years a farther debt was incurred, to the amount of more than 600,000l.; and, in April, 1777, his Majeſty acquainted the Houſes therewith. At the ſame time accounts were laid by the King's command, by which it appeared that the duties, &c. which were in the former reign granted for the Civil Liſt, had averaged in the fifteen years, including 1777, the annual ſum of 964,000l.; then again the ſums paid for Secret Service are worthy of obſervation, amounting, from the time the debt was laſt paid, in 1769, to 438,000l. equal to 54,000l. a year, excluſive of large ſums for ſpecial ſervice unexplained, and for Royal bounty to perſons whoſe names were not mentioned. No inveſtigation of accounts, however, took place; but, after a long debate on the ſubject, the ſum of 618,000l. was voted to pay the debt, and an additional annual ſum of 100,000l. was granted for the Civil Liſt; notwithſtanding which, the expences could not be kept within the income of it, and, in 1782, his Majeſty ſent another meſſage to both Houſes, requeſting the aid of Parliament to diſcharge the debt incurred, without laying freſh burthens on his ſubjects; the amount appeared, by an account preſented, to be 295,000l. A proviſion was accordingly made for raiſing the ſum of 300,000l. by Exchequer bills charged on the Aggregate Fund, to be cancelled by quarterly inſtalments of 12,500l. which was to be effected by the abolition of many employments (conſidered as of little uſe), paid out of the Revenues of the Civil Liſt, and by other ſavings. Many of theſe offices were ſuppreſſed by the act which granted the relief, and ſeveral others by the Treaſury under the authority of it; and various œconomical arrangements were made, which, it was hoped, would keep the expences within the required limits. This expectation was, however, diſappointed, and a communication was made to Parliament, in July, 1783, that a debt of 28,000l. had unavoidably been incurred, for which a grant was made.

"The experience of another year proved that the ſuppreſſion of offices in 1782, as well by the Executive Government as by Parliament, and all the other retrenchments then and ſubſequently made, were ineffectual for the attainment of the object, which his Majeſty, in July, 1784, ſtated to both Houſes, and requeſted that means might be provided to enable him to diſcharge the new debt. With this meſſage was delivered an account, ſhewing the expences for the year under each head, and in each quarter (as there were two Adminiſtrations within the period), the total exceſs was 44,000l. divided nearly equally in the three quarters while the Duke of Portland and Mr. Fox were in office, and the quarter while Mr. Pitt was at the head of the Treaſury. The ſum of 60,000l. was then voted to pay the ſum abovementioned, together with a farther debt incurred ſubſequent to the time to which the account was made up. That aid did not, however, prevent an arrear in ſome of the lateſt claſſes; his Majeſty, therefore, found himſelf under a neceſſity of reſorting again to Parliament in 1786, when he ſtated, in a meſſage, that he had not found it poſſible to keep the expences of his Civil Liſt within the ſum of 850,000l. a year; a debt of 30,000l. had in fact been incurred, as appeared by an account laid, ſhewing again the exceſs under the ſeveral heads, and the arrears in each claſs. There then remained Exchequer bills iſſued in 1782 to the amount of 180,000l. uncancelled; for the payment of which, as well as of the debt of 30,000l. proviſion was made, whereby the income of 900,000l. for the Civil Liſt Expences was left free; and a plan was, in conſequence of an order of the Houſe of Commons, prepared, and laid before that Houſe, of the future charge of the Civil Eſtabliſhment, diſtinguiſhing every head of expence, arranged in the order

order prescribed by Mr. Burke's act, estimated from the experience of the two former years, and amounting, in the whole, to 897,900l.

"From that time no grant has been made by Parliament in aid of the Civil List; it is, therefore, not necessary to refer to any later proceedings of the House of Commons on the subject, any farther than merely to mention that, on occasions when recourse was had to Parliament for provision for different branches of the Royal Family from the Consolidated Fund, accounts were laid, from time to time, which shewed there were great arrears, and in which classes. These, together with some outstanding demands for special services, when his Majesty's message was sent in this session to both Houses, amounted to 895,000l."

(To be concluded in our next.)

167. *A comparative Statement of the Food produced from Arable and Grass Lands, and the Returns arising from each; with Observations on the late Inclosures, and the probable Effect of a general Act for inclosing Commons or Wastes, Heaths, &c. Together with other Matters. Addressed to* John Fane, *Esq. M. P. By the Rev.* Luke Heslop, *Archdeacon of* Bucks, *Author of "Observations on the Assize of Bread," &c.*

BOTH these treatises being incapable of abridgment, we can only observe, with pleasure, that the Archdeacon concurs with us in attributing the late change from exportation to importation to an extraordinary and rapid increase of inclosures—in direct opposition to the conclusion drawn in the Report of the Committee of Waste Lands. He contends that the number of acres of wheat or other grain used for bread should be half the number of the people, the average produce being 19 bushels per acre, of which 8 bushels are used for seed, starch, hair-powder, &c. and 8 bushels being required, on an average, for each individual. Above all remedies suggested for scarcity is a general act for inclosing *only commons, heaths,* &c. When the fatal effects of converting forests, chaces, and other woodlands, have been felt, which they must be, sooner or later, the partizans for the present rage for inclosure will see reason to alter their opinion. We shall be pardoned for borrowing from our brethren the Monthly Reviewers a few words on the subject of inclosures, and their effect on the poor.

"Our opinion of the state of the poor, and of the evils which our present conduct towards them, with the existing system of poor-laws, have brought, and must bring, on the country, is well known. From this source mischiefs may flow, which demand more consideration than the Legislature and country-gentlemen seem disposed to allot to it. The latter, intent on the inclosure of commons and wastes, appear not to be sufficiently aware that, to deprive the poor of all their resources, and to leave them only the solitary expedient of subsisting by the stipend of daily labour, will eventually make them a burthen, and create the *worst kind of waste on landed estates.* By thus proceeding with them we shall deprive them of all forecast, and shall oblige them, after a certain time of life, to be pensioners on the public; and this, as Mr. Bernard says, is '*waste* committed on landed property in 'the most destructive and irreparable way. 'It is not the pulling down of an unnecessary hovel, nor the premature repetition 'of a crop of wheat-corn, nor the ploughing-up of a strip of pasture-ground (the usual trivial objects of impeachments of 'waste), that is the object of consideration; but it is the relaxation of the nerve 'of the country, the destruction of the 'power of cultivating the land, the conversion of the strength and energy of a 'people into weakness and debility, and 'the exchange of the means of wealth and 'prosperity for sources of enormous and 'increasing expence.' Prefatory introduction to the Second volume of the "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor."

"When the poor are forced in numbers to relinquish the humble independence of the cottage-life, and to crowd themselves into workhouses and houses of industry, Government should take the alarm; and gentlemen of landed property should reflect, that the additions made by inclosures may not remunerate them for the heavy charges and perils which are accumulating on them in the shape of poor-rates, and rushing in upon them from the general profligacy among the lower classes. Persuaded as we are that it is essential to their virtue that they should be kept as much separate as circumstances will allow, we shall always be advocates for the cottage; and therefore we shall ever be disposed to speak in terms of warm commendation of the plan of this Society, which is designed to increase the economy and domestic comfort of the poor; to hold up the industrious and thriving cottager as an object of imitation; and to promote his good habits, his welfare, and his happiness."

168. *A Letter to the Honourable Colonel* George Hanger, *from an Attorney at Law.*

DEFENDS the Profession from a charge brought against it of detaining debtors in gaol for costs.

VERSES,

VERSES, by Miss W—— of Leicester.

Addressed to Miss Lenwood, *after viewing her Work at the Exhibition*, Hanover-square.

WELL hast thou all the Saviour's beauties drawn,
And with nice art pourtray'd his lovely form;
Mark'd the mild beauties that adorn his face,
Display'd each charming, each attractive grace.
Divine compassion in his eyes appears,
Which claims our rev'rence, yet removes our fears:
Mild resignation in his face we view; [too.
We sigh, we mourn, rejoice, and tremble
Well does the piece express what was foretold,
Of the Great Saviour, by good men of old:
Though bright his form, yet sacred writ declares,
He was a man of sorrows and of tears.
His human form you to our view display;
We shall behold the God another day.
When time expires, and all things here decay,
And this fair lovely piece must fade away;
The hand that wrought it moulder in the tomb,
And all creation meet the general doom;
May'st thou arise, in Jesus likeness wake,
Behold his glory, of his bliss partake!

THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

FUTILE's the reasoning of the modern Sage,
Who styles our country's love the toy of age;
Mere prejudice of Education's lore,
Unworthy of the rank it justly bore
Among the virtues that adorn'd the mind,
And spread their benefits to all mankind.

Our wise Creator links us by the ties
Of chastest love. In order first arise
Our children and our parents; next, to friends
And brothers, our affection duly tends;
Then our acquaintance and the social train;
Our country next encircles with its chain.
The spirits thus of antient patriots rose,
And heroes triumph'd o'er their country's foes;
Distinguish'd legislators next their name
Inscrib'd immortal in a niche of fame.
Shall Britain then to Gallia's champaign yield, [field?
To Gallia's vine-clad plains her wheaten
Forbid it, Heav'n, that we our native land
Postpone to Gallia's deep-enfanguin'd strand!
Our native country is th' appointed seat
Where private happiness and blessings meet.
There first we drew our breath; our tender years [fears;
Were rear'd with care and with parental
There guiltless childhood sported: youthful prime
There grew, and pass'd with cheerful friends its time.
There form'd we dear connexions; there when o'er [pour,
The happiest years of life our vows we
To rest our age in peace upon its shore:
These blessings must our native land endear,
And every human heart with pleasure chear.
If any names emotions tender rouse,
The names of father, mother, children, spouse,
These to our native land recal our thought
With purest love, with blest sensations fraught. [breast
Thrice sacred be the ground, within whose
All that we hold most dear securely rest;
Thrice hallow'd be thy soil, thy well-known plains, [swains:
Where golden harvests glad thy rustic
Thy dear remembrance fills my heart with joy, [cloy.
While richer scenes in foreign countries
These best affections Nature's God alone
Has in the mind of man benignant sown:
Vile is the man, and worthy of disgrace,
Who would such feelings from the mind erase.

Religion here, descending from above,
Has fix'd her seat, and claims our country's love.
In yonder realm, alas! the flood-gates wide
Their impious torrent pour on ev'ry side;
The throne and altar prostrate on the ground;
The fane a wretched ruin lies around.

Our love ascends and mounts in holy flame;
Our country calls; we reverence the claim.
Who would not bare his arm in such a cause?
Britain, the seat of liberty and laws,
Thy rule how mild, thy helm how wisely steer'd,
Admir'd by foes, by free-born sons rever'd!
Britain, as some old oak in yonder wood,
Which long the tempests and the storms withstood,
O'ertops in thickest forests other trees,
And waves its head majestic in the breeze;
Britain amidst surrounding nations stands,
And veneration and respect commands.
Blest with a Sov'reign, through whose lengthen'd reign
Not Faction's self can fix a guilty stain;
Whose virtues and domestic conduct shine,
As brightest gem from rich Golconda's mine.

J. L. Moore, (Clerk)
Master of the Grammar-School in Hertford, Herts.

SONG.

THE PILOT THAT MOOR'D US IN PEACE.

IF we honour the pilot that weather'd the storm, [cease,
And ne'er can our justice and gratitude
Shall the sight of the harbour our hearts fail to warm? [in peace!
No—here's to the pilot that moor'd us

For

For the chance of new warfare Ambition may figh,
And Party hoſtilities ſtrive to renew;
To Wiſdom, that nation to nation could tie,
The bleſſings of Europe are honeſtly due.

And ſhall not his merits then Britons revere,
Who went to the helm, at his Sovereign's command—
A Pilot who prov'd he could ſteadily ſteer,
And the veſſel ſecure from the ſtorm and the ſtrand?

Who, when gloom and dejection hung over the State, [radiance withdrew,
As the ORB THAT PRESERV'D US its
Brought the ſhip into port, through the perils of fate, [crew.
Unfurl'd her flag, and in ſafety her

Exulting, impetuous, on Glory we gaze,
And, caught by War's triumphs, ſcarce think of its woes;
But the pauſe of Reflection its horrors diſplays, [puſe.
And the heart of humanity pants for re-

So, ADDINGTON, proudly as Britons we burn, [figu'd,
On viewing the laurels by Conqueſt af-
But with nobler delight to thy olive we turn, [mankind.
As the ſymbol of happineſs ſhar'd by

O take then—for honour with ſpirit maintain'd; [matur'd:
For counſels, by judgment and prudence
O take, for the peace which thy wiſdom has gain'd, [ſecur'd!
The thanks of an empire whoſe rights are

And O! if the value of concord we prize,
And wiſh that the bleſſings of life may increaſe;
The reſpect of the good, and the praiſe of the wiſe,
Will point to the Pilot that moor'd us in Peace!

LINES, addreſſed by WILLIAM *to the Object of his Love, on her wearing a Lock of his Hair in a Diamond Star.*

THE ſtar that beams on Anna's breaſt
Conceals her William's hair;
'Twas lately ſever'd from the reſt,
To be promoted there.

The heart that beats beneath that ſtar,
Is William's well I know;
A nobler prize, and richer far,
Than India could beſtow.

She thus his favour'd lot prefers,
To make her William ſhine;
The ornament indeed is hers,
But all the honour's mine. W. C.

THE BLINDMAN'S PETITION.

In Imitation of "The Beggar's Petition."

AH! ſtay awhile and ſympathize with me,
And liſt the ſorrows of a troubled mind;
O, ſmooth the thorny couch of miſery,
For ſee, I am both wretched, poor, and blind.

The tender partner of my breaſt forlorn,
No more can eaſe the galling yoke of care;
Alas! ſhe fell at Penury's ſad dawn,
A victim to the cank'ring fiend Deſpair!

But Heav'n denied theſe rolling balls to view
The laſt emotions of her fleeting breath;
For as I ſped to figh the laſt adieu, [death.
The vivid lightning ſeal'd my eyes in

Forgive the tear; alas! alas! 'twill flow,
An offering to her matchleſs worth conſign'd; [woe,
'Twill eaſe the burthen of my grief and
And ſtay the impulſe of a frantic mind.

My friendly cur, ſee! pities my diſtreſs,
And licks the ſorrow from my ſurrow'd cheek;
His actions all his ſympathy expreſs;
His looks, I ween, are more than words can ſpeak.

My ſons, ſupporters of my aged years,
With Abercromby fought and nobly died;
They ſhare the tribute of a country's tears,
And have a wretched father's tears beſide.

Ah ye, who view the glorious orb of day,
And thoughtleſs join the giddy round of joy,
Reflect, as yet you keep the flow'ry way,
That Heav'n can all your brighteſt hopes deſtroy.

Once, like you, was jocund, blithe, and young;
I too was fed at Luxury's gay board;
But time has chang'd the accents of my tongue, [had ſtor'd.
And robb'd my breaſt of all my heart

But why repine! for Heav'n is juſt and kind;
And moulds the heart in pity's ſoft'ning glow,
To ſoothe the anguiſh of a troubled mind,
And eaſe the boſom though depreſs'd with woe.

Ah! pity then the ſorrows of my breaſt,
And lend a friendleſs, poor blind man your mite;
And may your rolling years on earth be bleſs'd! [quite!
And, O! may Heav'n your charity re-

Tooley-ſtreet, June 7. W. SMITH.

PASTORAL STANZAS.

WRITTEN ON A MAY MORNING.

O'ER May, lovely boſom, ſweet Nature now throws [green;
The gay garb of Flora, all blooming and
The ſoft-kiſſing Zephyr now wantonly blows,
And ſheds a rich perfume to welcome his queen.

Ev'ry

Ev'ry grove so long mute, and each prim-rosed vale, [minstrel's note;
Now resound with the thrill of the wood-
And cuckoo, sweet herald, repeats his love-tale, [remote.
As he skims the rich pasture, or uplands
The young bee, entic'd by the dew-dripping flow'r, [sounding wing;
Speeds swift from his hive on his hoarse-
And plays with delight round the gaily-deck'd bow'r, [by Spring.
To quaff the choice nectar supply'd him

On the daisy-pied heath and yon blue misty hill, [thyme among;
See the lambs how they frolic the wild
Or lave in the streamlet that flows from the rill, [tended along.
Whilst their dams on the banks lie ex-
To breathe the mild air, and salute the lov'd morn, [with joy;
The nymph from her cot comes elated
On her shoulder the brimmer foll-reeking is borne, [as they fly.
And her heart beats in tune to the hours

But, hark! the loud tabor now floats o'er the scene, [they run;
See the lads and the lasses how cheerful
Sure, sure, now some gambols are held on the green; [are begun.
Haste then, ye young lovers, the sports
O! mark the gay village which swells on the gaze, [o'er the lay;
Where the tall taper'd spire looks proud
'Tis there that sweet Freedom, in rustical maze, [of May.
With pleasure proclaims the glad tidings
It is there that each nymph, with a bosom serene, [art;
Displays all her charms, unbedizen'd by
It is there that the smiles of Love's dimpled mien [the heart.
Entraps the pleas'd shepherd, and fetters

Come then, lovely Flora, thy spring-buds unfold, [their gay treasure;
And let thy musk woodlands spread all
Bring thy chaste blushing primrose, be-spotted with gold,
To deck yon rais'd shrine *, that is sacred to pleasure.

And ye, airy sprites, of fairy-taught pow'r,
O chase to afar soft Hypocrisy's tongue;
Let no rankling ill-nature break in on the hour, [with song.
To appal the sweet moments, enliven'd
Gay swains, who now sport, may your bosoms e'er glow [preme;
To despise the allurements of Fashion su-
From your cup of content ev'ry blessing will flow, [dream.
And the lustre of riches sink quick as a

Pursue then your sports, O ye rustical train,
'Tis you, only you, life's endearments do prove;
'Tis you who alone can each pleasure retain, [ter'd by love.
That is sweeten'd by friendship, and sof-
Long then may the sun-beams of innocence play,
And give to your breasts ev'ry hope that is dear;
Spread health's rosy mantle till life wears away, [year.
To hail lovely May as the pride of the

Liverpool. J. B——N.

* Maypole.

ELEGIAC STANZAS.

LO! where yon abbey, mould'ring in the dust, [head;
Once rear'd to Heav'n above its tow'ring
Where many a shrine and monumental bust
Declar'd the virtues of the silent dead;

There sad Alberto, pensive and forlorn,
Beneath a melancholy yew-tree's shade,
Pour'd forth his sorrows o'er Matilda's urn,
And thus in tears the hapless mourner said:

"Ye Destinies, and will ye never ease
This heart, though now depress'd with anxious care?
Ah! will your persecutions never cease?
Here end by death my woes and sad despair.

Relick of what I was by fortune bless'd,
Love threw his pleasing bandage o'er my eyes;
To marriage long Matilda fair I press'd,
And soon I gain'd what now my fate denies.

Now one long year she bless'd me with her love; [woe:
My life, I thought, was free from ev'ry
Alas! how frail the blessings from above!
How full of misery this state below!

That year was one continued scene of bliss;
Matilda gave me soon a lovely boy:
Nought I requested of the gods but this;
Now nought was wanting to complete my joy:

When, ah! my adverse Fates my darling stole, [prime!
And nipp'd the lovely rose-bud in its
Matilda, dearest partner of my soul,
To grief a victim, fell before her time.

In vain for me now Phœbus sheds his rays,
Vain are to me the joys of wealth or pow'r;
An unsubstantial, momentary blaze,
That fades to night e'en in its natal hour.

Beauty shall weep Matilda's early fate,
And Pity shed the voluntary tear;
E'en thick-lipp'd musing Melancholy wait,
The tender tale of hapless loves to hear.

Around thy tomb shall vernal flow'rs be spread; [cite;
Shall choral bards thy endless praise re-

Shall

Shall wanton zephyrs, from thy clay-cold bed,
Waft thee to shades of everlasting light.
Then why delay! I'll haste to meet thee there,
Rob'd in the majesty of heav'nly grace:
Soon shall I recognize my lovely fair,
By the angelic smile that decks her face.
Now all around is hush'd serene and still,
Alone, through trackless paths, I wander slow;
Save Echo, which repeats in accent shrill,
'What art thou now, sad type of human woe?'
Adieu, thou dreary pile, ye mould'ring walls;
Adieu, Selene, to thy silver light;
I go, I follow, where Matilda calls:"—
He spoke, and sunk into eternal night.

STANZAS

To the Memory of a beautiful little Girl, who fell a Victim to the Small-pox in her 3d Year.

DEAR little Cherub! lent awhile to earth,
Restor'd too early to thy native Heaven:
Dear little Cherub! to thy infant worth
A sigh, a tear, a verse (its due), are given.
The smile that dimpled on thy rosy cheek,
And revell'd there in Innocency's prime;
The smile that spoke what words shall never speak,
A language understood in ev'ry clime;
The smile that won upon the hardest hearts,
From Melancholy's self that stole the gloom;
The dear *ay, ay*, and all thy mimic arts,
Lie buried with thee in the envious tomb!
Clos'd are those eyes that beam'd with Heav'n's own light,
That view;
No more their sweetness shall arrest the
No more those lips, now seal'd in Death's long night,
fantine adieu!
Enrich with nameless charms each in-
The little hands, whose every finger spoke,
Whose every motion had a meaning clear,
No more thy mother's cheek shall, piteous, stroke;
fear!
No more be clasp'd in joy, nor spread in
Countless, dear Innocence, thy winning ways,
claim;
And each would still our fond attention
Excite our wonder and insure our praise,
By "different pictures new, and yet the same!"
But vain thy beauties, vain our fervent pray'r,
blown!"
Powerless to save thee, "blasted soon as
Sorrowing thy parents saw in mute despair,
Death's dire approaches too distinctly shown.
Sorrowing they gaze upon that angel face
Of loath'd disease the melancholy prey;
Sorrowing they gaze, unable now to trace
One of those numerous charms so late its dear display.
Strive not to check their venerable grief;
O rather, Friendship, tear for tear be-
flow!
Vain all endeavour to afford relief,
Till time impair the sense of such a blow.
Then o'er each misery, Anne, thou might'st
have known,
Had Heaven decreed thee here a longer
Much shall they muse, and friendly then
shall own
The shaft that sped thee to the realms of
Then o'er each bliss, dear child, thy happy
lot,
Where Saints and Seraphs join in praise
Much shall they muse, and, "meaner things
forgot,"
Heave the luxurious sigh, and shed th'
PETER.

FROM ANACREON.—*By Mr. G. DYER.*

BULLS with horns kind Nature arms,
Guards with hoof the horse from harms;
Hares with swiftness she endu'd,
With strength of teeth the lion brood;
Fish she taught to swim and play,
Birds to carol blithe and gay;
Man to reason:—but has Heaven
Nought to gentle Woman given?
Woman moves in beauty's charms,
Stronger than the force of arms;
Charms like helmet that secure,
And like javelin, swift and sure;
Helmet, lance of fire, and shield,
All to beauteous Woman yield.

THE EXETER PROPHETESS,

BY DR. CRANE.

Ludit Imago
Vana, quæ portâ fugiens eburnâ,
Somnium ducit? HOR.

CASSANDRA, the fam'd Prophetess of old,
told;
Gain'd no belief for truths which she fore-
She bilk'd Apollo of his promis'd joy,
And he took care her credit to destroy,
Reveng'd himself upon the Royal Jilt,
Involv'd in either case, in Shame or Guilt.
Our more successful *Modern Witch*, it seems,
Full credit has for her Prophetic Dreams;
And in high spirits finds her brisk employ
A better trade in *Exeter*, than *Troy*;
Nothing in this is wonderful, or new,
Witches do best, where *Conjurers* are few;
She therefore shrewdly here the Broom bestrides,
And round the City Walls in triumph rides;
But soon alights, when any *Grave Divine*
Comes from a distance, and consults her shrine,

To

To know, if she has yet contriv'd the means
Of turning Country Parsons into Deans,
Or can procure his Reverence a Call
To fill the Sub-dean's, or Precentor's Stall.

APOSTROPHE.

All hail, *Joanna!* wonder of thy sex,
Whose fame resounds along the Banks of Ex, [and far,
From North to South, expanding wide
From Exford Parish, reaches Exmouth Bar, [West,
From Axmouth East, to Plymouth in the
From ev'ry *Mouth* a Propheteſs confeſt;
In Dreams with *Prophet Brothers* cloſe ally'd,
Thou ſhar'ſt his *Viſions*, as a lawful bride;
Viſions that never ſeek the *Ivory Gate*,
But ſtill keep up the credit of their ſtate;
Bright *Queen of Bugs!* on whom in *Ticking* clad [grow mad;
Upholſt'rers gaze, 'till they themſelves
Wife of the Lamb! theſe rude incondite lays
Can never add an atom to thy praiſe,
Can never render juſtice to thy claim,
Nor vindicate the honour of thy name;
Yet, ſhould'ſt thou wave thy wand, theſe lines ſhall live, [give!
And borrow fame from thee, they cannot

J. C. *Exeter.*

ELEGY.

DECLINING Phœbus caſts his parting ray, [hill;
And gradual evening veils the diſtant
Sweet Philomel foregoes her plaintive lay,
And ſcarcely onward ſtealsthe murm'ring rill;

No ruſtling tempeſt wakes the ſilent air,
Huſh'd all the tuneful warblers of the grove,
No noiſy clamours pierce the wounded ear;
"Far from the buſy ſcenes of men I rove."

Come, mild Reflection! aid my mind ſerene, [to reſt,
Ah! bid each anxious thought be lull'd
While now I trace life's ever-varying ſcene,
The baſe exalted, or the good diſtreſs'd.

Ye wretches bound by luxury and pride,
Ye "gay licentious," and ye titled great,
Who know no pleaſure with content allied;
Say, what is all the boaſted pomp of ſtate?

Ye ſons of Mirth, who at the midnight hour
So gaily paſs around the circling bowl;
Say, can ye hail Reflection's pleaſing pow'r?
Say, can approving conſcience glad your ſoul?

And, O Humanity! thy arm extend,
With genial ſympathy, benignant maid!
Where hopeleſs penury knows not one kind friend,
Her griefs to leſſen, or her wants to aid.

If ſuch the pleaſures which thou canſt beſtow, [feel,
E'er may my breaſt each ſoft emotion
While Fancy bids the mimic colours glow,
And Pity mourns the woes ſhe cannot heal!

JOHN SHEPPARD, Jun.
Dean-ſtreet, Tooley-ſtreet.

TE DEUM.

DOMINUM fatemur te, Deus,
Tuaſque laudes dicimus.
Te terra, te cœlum, Pater
Æterne, te cœli incolæ
Omnes adorant Angeli:
Semper Cherubim te invocant,
Semper Seraphim: "Sanctus es,
Sanctus, Jehovah, ſanctus es,
Deus Sabaoth; en! tuæ
Quâ terra, quâ cœlum patet
Fulgore plenum eſt gloriæ."
Te cœtus illuſtriſſimus
Apoſtolorum concinunt:
Te concinunt, clariſſimum
Agmen, perempti Martyres:
Agnoſcit omnem diffita
Terræ per orbem Eccleſia,
Pater Creator, te Deum;
Fili Redemptor, te Deum;
Simulque, ſancte Spiritus,
Solator alme, te Deum.
Tu, Chriſte, regum es maximus,
Tu, Chriſte, Patris Filius
Æternus, immutabilis.
Tu naſci, ut inſons ſontibus
Nobis fores piaculum,
Dignatus es de Virgine.
Te non ſepulchrum detinet;
Mors vincitur; credentibus
Cœleſte regnum panditur.
Par ipſe Patri glorià
Dextrâ Dei nunc aſſides;
Rediturus inde credimus,
Ut æquus orbem judices.
At nos precamur, adjuves
Tuo redemptos ſanguine;
Interque ſanctos des tuos
Auctis perenni glorià
In omne ſæculum vivere.
Greſſus tuorum dirige,
Tuere nos, noſtraſque res
In majus uſque promove.
Ad te precamur in dies;
Celebramus, et per omnia
Celebrabimus te ſæcula.
Puri ſceleris, et integri
Fac nos agamus hunc diem.
Miſerere, clementiſſime,
Miſerere ſupplicantium,
Miſerere tibi fidentium.
Tu ſpes, Domine, mea ſolus es,
Ne ſit pudori ſpes mea.

On a Doctor's conſulting what to take for his Armorial Bearings.

IMPROMPTU.

A GROUPE of Deaths in every quarter paint,
Like angels hovering o'er a Popiſh Saint;
The miracle's the ſame, ſhould either ſave
A ſoul from hell, or body from the grave.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1802.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 12.

The Window-tax bill, after some opposition from Messrs. *Jones*, *Combe*, and *Robson*, was passed.

Sir *F. Burdett* rose to make his promised motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the late administration: he observed, that the pretences with which similar motions during the progress of the war had been encountered, should no longer operate, as the safety of the empire was not now implicated in the discussion. The waste of blood and treasure, the folly of ministers in commencing the war, their weakness in its prosecution, the falsehood and delusion they had practised on the judgment of that House, and, above all, their aggression on the liberties and property of the country, were now manifest to the world, and called for reprobation and punishment:—they had deprived us of every thing estimable in our constitution, and multiplied its abuses and corruptions;—the war was directed chiefly against the happiness of Britons, and in this respect only has its object been attained. The Hon. Baronet proceeded, in terms of animated and eloquent declamation, to notice the restrictions on the press, in the construction of libels—the influence acquired by the Crown over the judges, by allowing large salaries upon retiring from office—the granting new trials in criminal cases—the virtual revival of a Star-chamber—the suspension of the trial by Jury in numerous instances—the inquisitorial operation of the Income-tax, the sale of the land-tax, the erection of Bastiles, the alteration of the Treason-laws, which were too clear and explicit, to introduce the horrible and atrocious doctrine of constructive treason—the establishment of barracks in every direction, to over-awe the people—the appointment of pensioned justices to pervert the law, and the introduction of foreign mercenaries to support their tyranny. He next adverted to the Indemnity-bill, which he characterised as a flagrant violation of the laws, of humanity, and of the constitution; their alarms prove to have been mere cheat and delusion, to answer Ministerial ends; and the victims of their fraud, after being kept for years in close custody, without charge, without accusers, without trial, were turned loose, bankrupt in fortune and in health, and in some instances hailed by the very runners who apprehended them, as if the object was to render the law ridiculous and contemptible. The Hon. Baronet then drew a strong picture of the excesses committed in Ireland by the agents of Government, and which excited to the rebellion which had prevailed there. He entered into a review of Mr. Pitt's conduct in regard to Parliamentary reform, and pronounced the measure necessary to the salvation of the country. Instead of the boasted advantages we were stated to possess, he saw a debt of 550 millions—barracks and bastiles, an army of spies and informers, an inquisition of property and of political opinion, a shackled and corrupted press, a gagged and beggared people, pensioned Justices, eventually farmed Judges, vague laws, threatened Juries, a degraded Aristocracy, a confiding Parliament, and Ministers without either honesty or responsibility. After many similar observations, urged with much energy and no inconsiderable ability, he concluded by moving, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to enquire into the conduct of the late administration both at home and abroad during the war.

Mr. *Sturt* seconded the motion.

Lord *Temple* contended, that no new argument had been adduced, to warrant a deviation from the line of conduct which the House had adopted on similar motions during the war. His lordship adverted to the origin of the late contest, and enumerated the splendid atchievements of our navy and army to which it gave occasion. He referred to the confessions of Arthur O'Connor and others, to shew that the pretence of Parliamentary Reform was only a mask assumed by the United Irishmen to conceal their treason. His lordship compared the demolition of the Bastile, which contained only one prisoner, to the despotism which followed it, and which had converted almost every castle in that kingdom into dungeons. He vindicated the late administration from the charge of being averse to peace; and concluded with an high panegyric upon the virtues and constancy of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. *Archdale* reprobated the motion; and complimented the integrity and energy of the late minister, to whom he regarded the country as indebted for the happiness it now enjoys.

Mr. *Jones* spoke in favour of the motion; and represented the speech of the noble lord as a mere farrago, a kind of phantasmagoria, destitute of method or matter, and calculated only to delude. The ministry, which had added 258 millions to our public debt, granted 583 pensions, made 95 Peers, and sacrificed the lives of thousands in a contest unjust in its origin, weak and disastrous in its progress, and dishonourable and insecure in its conclusion, were objects of suspicion, if not of execration; and it was incumbent on the House to examine into their conduct, in order that, if innocent, their innocence might be made manifest; and, if guilty, that punishment might attach to their criminality.

Lord *Belgrave* justified the conduct of the late ministers in the suspension of the Habeas Cor-

Corpus Act, and the detention of different ſuſpected perſons; and concluded by moving an amendment to the original motion, the whole of which, with exception to the word "*that*," it propoſed to expunge, and ſubſtitute a vote of thanks to his Majeſty's late Miniſters.

The regularity of this amendment became the ſubject of ſome converſation between the *Speaker*, Lord *Belgrave*, Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Fox*, and it was withdrawn. After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Elliſon*, Sir *Robert Buxton*, Mr. *Alexander*, and Mr. *W. Elford*, againſt the original motion, and of Mr. *Combe* and of Mr. *Bouverie* in favour of it, the Houſe divided, ayes 39, noes 246. Majority againſt the motion for enquiry 207.

Lord *Belgrave* gave notice that he would, after the receſs, bring forward a motion for a vote of thanks to the late Miniſters.

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, if ſuch meaſure ſhould be perſiſted in, he ſhould feel it his duty to move, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to inform the Houſe, by whoſe advice he had diſmiſſed thoſe meritorious miniſters, or what circumſtance had occurred to render it impoſſible for them to retain their places.

This obſervation produced a general laugh.

April 13.

The *Secretary at War* ſtated, that there were 18 Acts of Parliament reſpecting the Militia of England, and five for Scotland, all of which he conceived ought to be conſolidated into one. He obſerved, that the military rulers of France might be ſuppoſed to view "*with a ſoldier's eye*" the infinite ſtrength, poſſeſſions, and reſources of this country, which, whilſt ever cautious not to give offence, ſhould be prepared to repel aggreſſion. He concluded a ſpeech of much matter, by moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend and render more effectual the militia laws, and to augment the number of the militia.

Mr. *Sheridan* expreſſed high approval of the general principle of a plan which appeared calculated to augment a ſyſtem of defence ſo conſtitutional and ſo neceſſary. He paſſed an high eulogium upon the Navy, and conceived that the gratitude, juſtice, and policy of the country, demanded the continuance of a conſiderable marine; and that the Lieutenants who were to be reduced ſhould have more than 50l. a year for their ſupport.

The bill was preſented, and read the firſt time.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the malt and beer tax. A long converſation enſued upon the ſeveral clauſes, principally between Mr. *Whitbread* and Mr. *Pitt*. The former moved an amendment, that, inſtead of an additional duty of 2s. per barrel, it ſhould be only 1s. which, on a diviſion, was negatived by 82 againſt 11.

The ſeveral clauſes were then agreed to.

April 14.

The Pariſh Apprentices bill was paſſed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that the taxes amounted to near 30 millions, and the national debt to 488 millions; but that by conſolidating the two ſinking funds, amounting to 5,677,000l. this immenſe debt will be paid off in 43 years and two months—were the ſinking funds permitted to continue for 47 years, they would produce 570 millions, being 80 millions more than the amount of our debt.—He concluded by moving certain reſolutions, which were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 15.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Loan, Houſe and Window duty, Iriſh duties, Corn and Twopenny Scots, and 27 other public and private bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 21.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, reſolved that proviſion be made for the payment of Militia ſubaltern Officers in time of peace, and alſo for the pay and cloathing of the Militia for the preſent year.

The Bank Reſtriction bill went through a Committee, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the reſtriction upon the iſſue of caſh ſhould continue till the 1ſt of March, 1783, on account of the preſent ſtagnation of our trade with the Continent, and the exchange being againſt it. After a ſhort debate, the meaſure was agreed to.

April 22.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* preſented a petition from the Weſt India Merchants to be permitted to open the Docks for the Import trade in June or July, without waiting the completion of their entire work.

April 23.

The Iriſh Bank Reſtriction bill was read the firſt time.

The Bank of England Reſtriction bill was paſſed.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed that the allowances to militia officers during peace, and the pay of the militia for this year, ſhould be defrayed out of the Land-tax.

April 26.

The reſolutions of the Committee for granting allowances to militia officers were agreed to, and bills ordered.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill to conſolidate the ſeveral acts relative to the ſale and redemption of the Land-tax. Agreed to.

Mr. *M.*

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the farther regulation of the trials of controverted elections, and for expediting the ſame. Agreed to.

April 27.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

"*GEORGE* R.—His Majeſty being deſirous of making a competent proviſion for his dearly-beloved ſons, their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge, and the money applicable to the maintenance of his Majeſty's Civil Liſt being inſufficient for the ſame; his Majeſty claims the aſſiſtance of Parliament; and relies that his faithful Commons will make ſuch proviſion as the circumſtances of the caſe may require."

The Meſſage was referred to the Committee of Supply.

After a long debate, the Export, Import, and Tonnage Duty bill went through a Committee, and received ſeveral amendments. The bill was oppoſed by Gen. *Gaſcoigne*, Sir *Robert Peele*, Mr. *Dent*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, &c. who commented at length on the nature and tendency of the meaſure; and was ſupported by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Lord *Hawkeſbury*, &c.

April 28.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the proviſion for the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "that a ſum not exceeding 12,000*l.* be granted yearly to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, out of the conſolidated fund; and a ſum to the ſame amount, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, out of the ſame fund." Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 29.

The *Lord Chancellor* informed the Houſe, that he had received two letters from the Commander in Chief, and Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, acknowledging the receipt of their Lordſhips' laſt vote of Thanks to the Army and Navy.

Lord *Pelham* preſented to their Lordſhips copies of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Britannic Majeſty, and the French Republic, his Catholic Majeſty, and the Batavian Republic, ſigned at Amiens, the 27th of March, 1802. To lie on the table.

In the Commons the ſame day, Lord *Hawkeſbury* preſented the Definitive Treaty.

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Malt and Beer Duty bill, the Aſſeſſed Taxes bill, the Bank Reſtriction bill, and a great number of private bills.

The Commons, the ſame day, being reſolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated the terms on which the Lottery for the preſent year had been contracted for. He was of opinion, that, by conſolidating the two Lotteries of England and Ireland, the iniquitous practice of inſuring would be prevented, provided the drawing were ſubject to certain reſtrictions. The advantage of the preſent contract to the publick was no leſs than 555,000*l.* two thirds of which were for the ſervice of England, and one third for Ireland. The drawing to take place at three periods, each of which is to laſt only laſt eight days. After deſcanting on the advantages of the plan, the Chancellor moved, that there ſhould be raiſed by Lottery the ſum of 1,450,000*l.* of which 970,000*l.* ſhall be for the ſervice of England, and 480,000*l.* for the ſervice of Ireland. The motion was agreed to; and alſo another, that ſuch Lottery ſhould conſiſt of 100,000 Tickets, at 14*l.* 10*s.* each; the drawing to be at three different times, &c. and the purchaſe-money to be paid by inſtalments, the firſt, 1*l.* 10*s.* on each ticket, on the 3d of May next.

May 3.

The ſugar drawback bill was paſſed.

Mr. *Windham* roſe, to ſtate the grounds on which he thought a motion might be founded relative to the Definitive Treaty. As the moſt convenient mode of ſhewing the reaſons on which he intended to found his motion, he ſhould divide the ſubject into four heads. The firſt compriſed ſuch points as were unknown at the time of the Preliminary Treaty: under this claſs was the ceſſion of the Iſland of Elba, the new boundaries of French Guiana, and the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the French Government. The ceſſion of the Iſland of Elba was of the greateſt importance, on account of its excellent harbour and impregnable fortreſs; and the manner in which it was given up was a matter of no leſs conſequence. By the treaty of Luneville, when Tuſcany was given up, Elba was retained; but France, by ſubdividing her territories into Republics and Kingdoms, obtained poſſeſſion of this iſland, while the ceſſion appeared to be made to the King whom ſhe had ſet up in Tuſcany. The new boundaries to the French poſſeſſions in Guiana furniſh another inſtance of difference between the Preliminaries and the Treaty; but, leaving the importance of the object itſelf to future conſideration, he ſhould only advert to it as another inſtance of the bad faith of France. The integrity of Portugal had been expreſſly ſecured by the Preliminaries. This article had been directly violated by the Definitive Treaty; and in this affair he was at a loſs whether moſt to admire the duplicity of the French Negotiators or the facility

cility of the English in submitting to such imposition. If we look towards Louisiana, the immense tract of country given up to France must confound us. On the North we beheld America subjected to the domineering spirit of the French: having no alternative, her fears would induce her to court France, by joining in enmity to this country. In short, such was the situation of Louisiana, that the whole wealth of the New World must inevitably flow into the hands of France.—The second division comprehended those points which appear to have been known, but the consequence not weighed, at the time of the Preliminary Treaty. Under this class he should comprehend the Italian Republic, and the armament to the West Indies. From these events Mr. W. contended that the change in the state of Europe was so great as to justify us in abolishing the Preliminaries and renewing the war. With respect to the armament to the West Indies, he did not intend to dwell upon it, but only to shew that it altered our state in that part of the world, while it greatly increased the French influence.—The third division comprehended those points in which the Definitive Treaty departed from the Preliminaries: the first article was the large debt due to us from France for the support of prisoners; and the fact was, that France refused to pay this debt; and we had not courage to demand it. We were also not only to pay the expences of our own troops, but those of Russia; the cloathing and equipping of Russian prisoners was at our expence. The next subject was the restoration of Malta to the French, for such would ultimately be the event; as the revenues by which the order was to be supported did not amount to above 30,cool. Hence there was no provision for troops to garrison the island; and, instead of a neutral guaranteeing power, we had fixed upon one entirely under the influence of France, viz. Naples. By the Preliminaries all ships were to be indiscriminately admitted at the Cape; by the Definitive Treaty, the full sovereignty is given up to the Dutch, who are not restricted from putting a garrison into this colony.—The fourth division comprehended those points which had been added in the Definitive, and not mentioned in the Preliminary Treaty: of these the most prominent was the non-revival of all former treaties, and the total neglect of our ally the Prince of Orange. From the former circumstance Mr. Windham predicted the greatest evils, the remedy for which could only be obtained on the field of battle. He said that we had allowed even our honour to be insulted. A whip had been applied to the posteriors of the nation, and the seat of honour attacked. The Dutch flag no longer bowed to ours; which concession we had made, as it were, from fear of France. After conjuring the House to attend seriously to these subjects, he concluded with giving notice, that to-morrow fortnight he should move, "That the House do on that day take into consideration the Treaty signed at Amiens, between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Dutch Republic."

On the motion being put, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a long and animated speech, replied minutely to the several arguments adduced by Mr. Windham. He began by paying the highest compliments to Mr. W. (whom he at every opportunity distinguished by the appellation of *his Right Hon. Friend*); and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the motion then made, in substance, because, he said, it afforded to his Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of entering into an explanation, and which he trusted would be accompanied by a complete justification of every part of their conduct during the late Negotiation at Amiens, and the advice they gave to his Majesty for concluding it. He next adverted to the points as specifically brought forward; and intimated that, as an ample field remained open for discussion at a future day, he should then only touch on them slightly. He denied that his Majesty's Ministers could take any active part in the surrender of Porto Ferrajo to the French, or in that of the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany. With respect to the French territory in Guiana, he referred to a conversation which took place in that House upon the subject of the treaty of Madrid and the treaty of Badajos, when it was stated that the French territory in that part of the globe was to be limited by the treaty of Badajos. In short, the Portugueze Government declared, in the most explicit terms, that they should think themselves too fortunate, if we could be instrumental in procuring for them the terms specified, and having the boundaries fixed as stipulated by the treaty of Madrid. This country, therefore, made an express stipulation, that the limits of the French possessions in Guiana should be as agreed upon by the treaty of Madrid, but the European boundary should be fixed by the treaty of Badajos. As to America, if St. Domingo were tranquil, the French could become formidable either to North or South America, without possessing their present extent of territory, provided the subjects of these states were not disposed to offer them resistance. Louisiana, he admitted, was important to France, but not so greatly as the Right Hon. Gentleman seemed to think. On the proceedings relative to the Italian Republick and the West India Armament, he should only say, that the good sense of the House would not have deemed the renewal of the war a proper measure to have had recourse to, because these circumstances had occurred between the Preliminary and the

the Definitive Treaty. The different ſtates of Europe did not appear to be alarmed at, but had ſanctioned, the very events of which the Hon. Member complained. It muſt be admitted, that the uſurpation of the Black Government in St. Domingo was the moſt formidable of all apprehenſions for the ſafety of our own poſſeſſions; and he was confident, that, had his Majeſty's miniſters prevented the failing of that armament, it would hereafter be matter of ſincere regret to the publick. With reſpect to Malta, the natives were perfectly ſatisfied, and full of gratitude to Great Britain for the terms ſhe had procured for them; and it was generally admitted that no diſadvantage would reſult to this country from the change adopted at the Cape. Touching on the treaties, the Chancellor declared, that no rights whatever, on the part of Great Britain, were ſurrendered by this treaty. The queſtion of right, as determined either by the treaty of 1783 or the Convention of 1787, did not interfere with the diſcuſſion of the preſent treaty. After adverting to the indemnity of the Prince of Orange, and other inferior points in the ſpeech of Mr. Windham, he concluded with moving, as an amendment, that, inſtead of to-morrow fortnight, Tueſday ſe'nnight be inſerted; or, more formally, that, inſtead of the 18th, the 11th of May be inſerted in the motion.

Mr. *T. Grenville* gave it as his opinion, that 14 days were at leaſt neceſſary to prepare for this important diſcuſſion.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* roſe to make ſome obſervations on the time propoſed by the motion for taking the treaty into conſideration. He went over nearly the ſame grounds as the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and concluded by ſupporting the amendment.

Mr. *Windham* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained.

Mr. *Pitt* paid ſome compliments to the information of Mr. Windham; and ſaid, that, as a conſiderable time would be required to prepare all the papers that might be wanted, the ſooner they were moved for, the better. He denied that there was any juſt cauſe for alarm reſpecting our poſſeſſions in India; and, after ſome ſlight obſervations on the non-renewal of treaties, expreſſed his hope that Mr. Windham would move for the papers to-morrow.

The amendment was carried without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

May 4.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Exchequer bills bill, to the Income-duty repeal bill, and to ſeveral private bills.

Lord *Grenville*, in a ſpeech of near three hours, took a general view of the Preliminaries of Peace and the Definitive Treaty, pointing out wherein the former differed from the latter; and inferring, that in the reſult very important advantages were yielded to France, while the intereſts of this country were in the ſame proportion abandoned. In proof of this poſition, his Lordſhip noticed the alteration introduced with reſpect to Malta, which was tantamount to conceding that iſland to France; the ceſſion of the Cape of Good Hope in full ſovereignty to the Batavian Republic, though it had been originally propoſed to eſtabliſh that poſſeſſion as a free port, open to the trade of all nations; the ceſſion of part of the dominions of Portugal, which were to have been preſerved entire; the boundaries of French Guiana, which were ſo marked as to operate injuriouſly to our trade; the neglect of the intereſts of the Houſe of Orange, which, though it was promiſed ſome indemnification, no ſtipulation was made as to from whom or to what amount; and the omiſſion to renew the commercial treaties of 1783 and 1787.

His Lordſhip, having urged a variety of arguments founded on the above and other topics, concluded with moving, "that the Houſe do take into their conſideration, on Friday ſe'nnight, the Treaty of Peace concluded at Amiens."

Lord *Pelham* acknowledged that many things he wiſhed had not been obtained by the Definitive Treaty; but he would put it to the Houſe, whether the objects obtained by that treaty were not preferable to a continuance of war? His Lordſhip moved, that, inſtead of Friday ſe'nnight, the treaty ſhould be conſidered on Wedneſday, the 12th; which, after ſome obſervations from Lords *Thurlow*, *Grenville*, *Carliſle*, *Carnarvon*, *Auckland*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Secretary at War* moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the ſervice of certain volunteer corps, under particular regulations. The unanimous vote of thanks which the Houſe had already pronounced being read by the Clerk; the Secretary obſerved, that, after ſuch a decided expreſſion of public gratitude, he ſaw no occaſion for conſuming the time of the Houſe by any endeavour to prove how deſirable it was to keep up ſuch an available force; a force which, in the moſt critical circumſtances, had contributed in ſuch a high degree to preſerve the tranquillity of the country; and although he hoped there would be no alarm in future as to domeſtic tranquillity, he did not think it would be adviſeable to lay aſide our means of defence, and upon that conſideration this bill was propoſed; the firſt principle of which was, that the ſervices of every individual ſhould be purely voluntary; the ſervices of each corps to be continued only at their own requeſt, and no corps to be allowed pay as heretofore. This would

be

be a considerable saving, as the expence of allowing certain Yeomanry corps two days pay per week, during the last war, cost the nation not less than 700,000l. a year. He proposed also, as an encouragement to the Yeomanry, that they should be exempted as follows: Every Yeoman cavalry-man who shall appear on parade, fully equipped, seven days in the year, should be exempted from the militia, and from the horse duty; gentlemen to bind themselves on their honour to attend the call of the Lord Lieutenant or Sheriffs of counties, to repress any tumult; or of Government, to resist any attack on our coast. The infantry corps only to be continued in large towns, such as London, Bristol, or Edinburgh. Such of the infantry as should appear on parade, in arms, 14 days in each year, to be exempted from the militia and from the powder-tax; a serjeant and corporal to be allowed to each company; and, when any corps amounted to three or 400 men, an adjutant to be paid by Government: 2l. per year to be granted to every man of the Yeomanry Cavalry, to keep his horse accoutrements in order. Such were the outlines of his plan. After exhorting the House to use every endeavour to preserve the military spirit of the country, he put the motion for leave, which was seconded by Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, and opposed by Mr. *S. Stanhope*.

Leave was given to bring in a bill.

H. OF LORDS.

May 5.

The Earl of *Carlisle*, after adverting to the insult given to the family, in suffering the French to dictate its title of—*a branch of the House of Nassau*,—and briefly going over the same grounds which had formed the debate of yesterday, concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, for a copy of any Convention entered into by any of the contracting parties, in explanation of the 18th article of the Definitive Treaty.

The Marquis *Cornwallis* had no doubt but that compensation would be made to the Prince of Orange.

After a long and desultory conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *W. Elliot* moved for certain papers, which he conceived ought to be laid before the House. The first was the treaty of Badajos, concluded between Spain and Portugal, referred to in the Definitive Treaty. That treaty gave up Olivenez to Spain, and materially affected the integrity of Portugal. His second motion was for copies of all the armistices and conventions concluded between Spain and Portugal in 1801. One of these, he understood, contained the basis of a considerable cession made to France of Portuguese Guiana. His third motion was for copies of all the treaties or conventions between France and Spain, concluded since the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace, by which any part of the Spanish territories in America have been ceded to France, which may have been communicated to his Majesty. It was well known now, that the British Flag was already degraded by what had been yielded in negociation.

Lord *Hawkesbury* did not object to the first motion; but could not help making some observations on the irregular, if not disorderly, manner in which the Hon. Gentleman had brought it forward; and concluded by a strong and animated censure of the assertion respecting the degradation of the British Flag.

Dr. *Lawrence* made some observations on the treaty with Portugal, to shew that this country had deviated from the stipulations of the Preliminary Treaty.

Mr. *Jones* said, the honour of our flag had not been invaded; and that the peace had brought comfort to every fire-side in the kingdom.

Mr. *T. Grenville*, after some observations on the remarks of Lord Hawkesbury, said, that the papers moved for were necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a minute and candid reply to Mr. Grenville, defended the conduct of ministers, and insisted that the interests of Portugal had not been abandoned. He expressed his desire, at a proper time, to justify his own conduct and that of his colleagues.

The two first motions were agreed to; and the third was negatived.

May 6.

Earl *Temple*, in an appropriate speech, moved "That an account be laid before the House of all territorial revenues and commercial duties raised in Malta while in his Majesty's possession, distinguishing the same into annual accounts;" which was agreed to. His Lordship then moved for a "copy of the treaty of Luneville," and also, "a copy of the laws and ordinances of Malta, referred to in the 10th article of the Definitive Treaty." After some conversation, these motions were negatived.

Mr. BARER'S *Address to the Freeholders of* HERTFORDSHIRE. *(See p.* 632.)

GENTLEMEN,

THE fatigues which I have undergone, during the last week, will prove my best apology with you for a short delay in expressing the gratitude which I can never cease to feel, for the generous and unbiassed support I have received at the late election. Success will not always follow the honourable means used to attain it, in opposition to the practices of a perverse and crooked policy: but it is fortunate for me that I am to be judged by an enlightened and candid publick, not by the wretched fabricators of those falsehoods with which I have been

been attacked; and, in juſtifying my own conduct, I claim the right to examine theirs.—It is not difficult to trace the motives of thoſe who have united to fruſtrate my re-election; but I have lived too long in the world to be ſurprized at any changes which may ariſe in that moſt capricious of all ſentiments—Popular Opinion; eſpecially when influenced by the mixed conſiderations of an inveterate party-ſpirit, inducements of private intereſt, the unforgiving remembrance of paſt defeats, and a ſyſtem of politicks which can never be reconciled to the true principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

The ſummary of the charges againſt me is this, *that I have deſerted my principles*; and it is thus attempted to be proved. It is ſaid, that I was the champion of the freeholders in the year 1790 againſt a domineering ariſtocracy, and that I am now a ſupporter of the meaſures of Government. Whatever I was in the year 1790, I am ſtill the ſame: nay, more; if I was then the oppoſer, I have now a right to be conſidered the ſacrifice of that ſame ariſtocracy, confirmed in power, and rendered doubly formidable by the moſt prepoſterous coalition that ever diſgraced the annals of election in this or any other county. In the former inſtance, I reſiſted the attempt to introduce a member for the county by improper means: in the preſent, I have done the ſame, with this additional circumſtance in my favour, that I have now improved my claim to your approbation by 12 years of faithful and diſintereſted ſervice; and it is for thoſe, who were divided before in opinion on that point, to account to the world for ſo heterogeneous a combination of diſcordant parties as we have this day witneſſed.

I am charged with having *abandoned the cauſe of the people, by withdrawing myſelf from the friends of Parliamentary Reform.*—On this it is ſufficient to ſay, that, in the face of the county, and to your perfect ſatisfaction, I ſhamed my accuſers in the year 1792. Who were then moſt forward in approving me? This ſame ariſtocracy. Who condemned me? That party alone with which the ariſtocracy, then at variance, is now ſhamefully united. And for this reaſon only was I condemned, that I had detected, and proclaimed to the world, a ſtrong tendency to Jacobiniſm in thoſe who profeſſed themſelves moderate Reformers.—So much for tranſactions of a more early date.

But to have ſupported the war is an unpardonable offence.—What! in the judgment of thoſe who have themſelves ſupported it throughout? In the judgment of thoſe (if, indeed, they have any judgment of their own on ſuch momentous ſubjects,) who, gorged with places, patronage, and diſtinctions of every kind, by the bounty of that Government which had been cruelly forced into the war, have now the vanity and the weakneſs to think that they are recommending themſelves to their paymaſters by oppoſing me; and, blind to the precarious ſituation in which they ſtand, ſeem wholly to have forgotten, that the breath of the Court, which they are thus inconſiſtently affecting to ſerve, can annihilate in an inſtant all their conſequence, and all their power. It will not create much ſurprize, that the other head of this monſtrous faction, with all its tongues and all its venom, ſhould be raiſed againſt the ſupporter of a war, undertaken in defence of our Sovereign on his throne, and of our happy eſtabliſhments in Church and State: that thoſe who have exulted in the triumphs of our enemies; have palliated Iriſh rebellion; and in every inſtance, where public exertion was required, have endeavoured to paralize the nerves and vigour of the State; have decried the firmneſs of our counſels; have undervalued the ſucceſſes of our arms; have attempted to blaſt the credit of our finances; have affected to conſider thoſe temporary reſtraints on the liberty of the ſubject, which were called for by the combined intrigues of outward foes and domeſtic traitors, as odious invaſions of the Conſtitution; and, finally, have laboured, by all the means in their power, to reprobate and diſcredit every tax which the vigorous proſecution of ſuch a conteſt demanded; and, failing in their object of creating general confuſion, conclude their flimſy rhapſodies againſt the Government under which they live; their miſerable cant about the oppreſſions of the poor, with a patriotic threat of ſeeking more perfect freedom in the bleſſed regions of French deſpotiſm: that men of this deſcription, averſe from every ſyſtem which accords not with their own viſionary ideas of innovation, ſhould object to one who has known through life no other rule for his political conduct than the laws and conſtitution of his country, and has never been of any party but that of Great Britain againſt the enemies of Great Britain, of whatever deſcription, or wherſoever found, can excite no wonder in the mind of any man, nor produce much regret in him, who has been the object of their unprincipled perſecution: but that ſuch an union as we have ſeen ſhould exiſt for any honeſt purpoſe, or with the leaſt proſpect of cordiality or permanence, can never be expected without a miracle, greater than any which have been recorded in this age of ſtrange and anomalous productions.

In *diſapproving the Peace*, it is true, I have differed equally from both parts of this honourable aſſociation. But let it be remembered, that thoſe, who think the beſt of it, lament that it was not procured on

on better terms; expreſs ſerious doubts of its continuance; and dread the leaſt appearance of jealouſy towards an enemy, inſolent at all times in power, and aggrandiſed by our conceſſions. This was not the language or the practice of our anceſtors. But we muſt ſubmit to the new order of things, which we cannot controul! Let it be further recollected, that in this concurrence of ſentiment, the motives and reaſoning of the parties are far from the ſame: the one ſubmits to the Peace, becauſe it is the act of Government which they dare not offend by their oppoſition, and becauſe they fancy it may prove a leſſer evil than the continuance of war: the other, clamorous againſt the war, even before we were engaged in it, and during the whole time of its continuance, receives the Peace with a ſullen acquieſcence, diſſatisfied, in both inſtances, with any meaſure which might furniſh a chance to their country of curbing the exorbitant pretenſions, and dangerous intrigues of France.

In regard to the hoſtility which has been pointed againſt myſelf, this is the ſhort hiſtory of it: my ſucceſs in the year 1790 was never forgiven by one branch of the preſent coalition, nor remembered either with gratitude or approbation by the other, from the moment when I was found not to be a tool ſuited to their purpoſes. The dormant ſpleen of 12 years concealment, rankling in the breaſt of diſappointed ambition, was to be brought into activity whenever the occaſion ſhould occur, and all objections of inconſiſtency were loſt in the delightful contemplation of a ſweet revenge, ſanctified by that truly orthodox article in the creed of Jeſuits and Jacobins, that "*Any means may be uſed to obtain a favourite end.*"

Influence of various kinds has been practiſed in many Elections before the preſent; and whatever is common, ceaſes to be noticed. But are there no extraordinary features in the preſent tranſaction? If the conſcience of any man tells him that he has forfeited his promiſe, ſolemnly pledged to me, he muſt find ſome better palliation of his conduct, than the miſerable plea, "*That he has no will of his own.*" But what ſhall be ſaid for the liberality and virtuous feelings of thoſe, who can find a gratification in requiring the ſacrifice of friendſhip and of honour, at the ſhrine of their inordinate ambition?

I have abſtained from ſaying any thing of the Hon. Gentleman who has been oppoſed to me. It is ſufficient that you have made him the object of your choice. But it is fair to obſerve, that, hitherto, his habits have not been thoſe of a man of buſineſs; and, if you have rejected me from a diſapprobation of my conduct, (though that is far from proved,) it will be recollected that you have adopted him, without any experience of his talents, or knowledge of his principles. In one particular he will find himſelf under difficulty: his free and independent mind will revolt at the inſtructions which he will receive from one part of his conſtituents, while his wiſhes and connections may lead him forcibly to adopt the ſentiments of the other. In this he will find ſome embaraſſment; an embaraſſment, neceſſarily ariſing from the ſtrangely mixed intereſts by which he has been ſupported. From this diſtreſs nothing can relieve him, but the manly adoption of that ſound principle of the Conſtitution, "*That the ſervice of a Member of Parliament, is a ſervice of perfect freedom,*" ſubject only to that reſponſibility, which is impoſed by the recurrence of a new election, on occaſions like the preſent.

An attempt has been made to confound my conduct in the year 1790, with that which has been purſued by my preſent opponent. But I can refer to the memory of you all, and in particular to Mr. Hale, that no two caſes were ever more diſſimilar. In the year 1790, on the very morning of the Diſſolution, I expreſſed to Mr. Hale my decided diſapprobation of the manner in which he was introduced to the county, and my ſanguine hope that there would be found a proper ſpirit in the Freeholders to reſent it. This I repeated more emphatically at the nomination, in the form of reſolutions, which the meeting adopted, and declared me a Candidate at the ſame time. This was five days before the election. Mr. Lambe, on the contrary, abſents himſelf from the nomination, where Mr. Plumer and myſelf were unanimouſly approved of, not announcing himſelf a Candidate till the day before the Election.

Reports are in circulation, (I know not how founded), that the new allies already begin to feel ſome jealouſy and uneaſineſs in their preſent connexion. How, indeed, can it be otherwiſe? Or when was it ever known that leagues engaged in without ſome common and honeſt bond of union, were of long continuance, or productive of any public good. Unjuſtifiable in their motives from the beginning, they can hardly fail to end in mutual diſappointment. Far be it from me, to ſay any thing which can widen the breach between them. But the pride of the Republicans will ſurely be mortified, when they find, on an inſpection of the Poll, that in the ſix Hundreds where their ſtrength was ſuppoſed principally to lie, their Candidate was compleatly beaten: and that they owe their majority, in the other two, merely to the coalition, which both being aſhamed of, affect to deny, and to a ſecret canvaſs actually carried on by the Courtiers, and not explained, till it was found convenient for them to unite in oppoſing me.

By the deciſion of this day you have indeed, Gentlemen, contracted very much

the sphere of my public duties: but I have others yet to perform; and I can assure you with truth, that, under no circumstance or change of situation, will you find me less disposed, than I have hitherto constantly been, to attend to your concerns as a Magistrate, a neighbour, and a friend. I should be ashamed of myself, if I could feel resentment against any man for what has passed, or if such events as these could

"Stir the constant mood of my calm thoughts,
"Or put them into misbecoming plight."

I retire to the walks of private life, I trust, with the regard and approbation of the virtuous and the good, there to enjoy the society of many valuable friends, whose fidelity and attachment, long experienced, are rendered now far more dear to me, by the assurance, that they applaud that very conduct and those principles, which prejudice and misguided zeal on the one hand, and an illiberal resentment on the other, have charged against me as a crime. In that crime, I shall glory to the last hour of my life.

I remain with all due respect, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
Bayfordbury, July 12, 1802. W. Baker.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, August 4. The audience of the Corps Diplomatique yesterday was interrupted by the introduction of the Conservative Senate. Citizen Barthelemy, the President, spoke as follows:

"Citizen First Consul,—The French, grateful for the immense services you have rendered to them, wish that the first Magistracy of the State should be irrevocably placed in your hands. In thus conferring it upon you *for life*, they only express the opinion of the Senate, as stated in its *Senatus Consultum* of the 8th of May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, confides to you the task of consolidating our institutions. A new career commences for the First Consul. After prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and obtained everywhere the most honourable conditions of peace. The French people, under his auspices, have assumed the attitude and character of true greatness. He is the pacificator of nations, and the restorer of France. His name alone is a tower of strength. Already an administration of less than three years has almost made us forget that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity. But evils yet remain to be healed, and inquietudes to be dissipated. The French people, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect of you, Citizen First Consul, all the benefits of that peace which you have procured for them. If seeds of discord still exist, the Proclamation of the *Perpetual* Consulate of Bonaparte will dissipate them. Every one will now rally around him. His powerful genius will support and preserve all. He exists only for the prosperity and the happiness of the French people. His constant efforts will be directed to increase the national glory and national greatness. What nation, in fact, better deserves happiness, and of what people more enlightened, or more sensible, can he desire the esteem and attachment? The Conservative Senate will associate itself with all the generous maxims of government—it will second, by all the means in its power, every amelioration which shall have for its end the prevention of the return of those evils by which we have been so long afflicted, and the extension and consolidation of those benefits which you have conferred upon us. It is its duty also to contribute to the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, which have been manifested in a manner so honourable to their zeal and their discernment. The *Senatus Consultum*, which the Senate in a body now present to you, Citizen First Consul, contains the expression of its own gratitude. The organ of the Sovereign Will, it was of opinion, could not better fulfil the intentions of the French people, than by calling in the aid of the Arts to perpetuate the remembrance of this memorable event."

After this Address, Citizen Barthelemy, the President, read the act, of which the following is the tenor:

SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate *of the* 2*d of August*, 1802.

The Conservative Senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the Constitution, deliberating upon the message of the Consuls of the Republick of the 29th ult. after having heard the report of the Special Committee, charged with the verification of the registers of the votes given by the French people, seeing the Proces Verbal prepared by the Special Committee, and which states, that 3,577,259 citizens have given their suffrages, and that 3,568,185 citizens have voted, that Napoleon Bonaparte should be appointed Consul for life; considering that the Senate, established by the Constitution as the organ of the people, in every thing in which the social compact is interested, ought to manifest in a splendid manner the national gratitude towards the conquering and pacificating Hero, and to proclaim solemnly that it is the will of the French

French people to give to the government every neceſſary ſtability and independence, in order to enſure the proſperity and glory of the Republick; decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French people do appoint, and the Senate do proclaim, Napoleon Bonaparte Firſt Conſul for life.—2. A ſtatue of Peace, holding in one hand the laurel of victory, and in the other the decree of the Senate, ſhall atteſt to poſterity the gratitude of the nation.—3. The Senate ſhall convey to the Firſt Conſul the expreſſion of the confidence, the love, and the admiration, of the French people.

(Signed) BARTHELEMY, Preſident.
VAUBOIS and FARGUES, Secretaries.

By the Conſervative Senate, the Sec.-Gen.
(Signed) CAUCHY.

The Firſt Conſul replied to the Senate in theſe terms:

"Senators,—The life of a citizen belongs to his country. The French people wiſh that the whole of mine ſhould be conſecrated to them—I obey their will. In giving me a new and permanent pledge of their confidence, they impoſe upon me the duty of reſting the ſyſtem of their laws upon provident inſtitutions. By my efforts, by your aſſiſtance, Citizens Senators, and that of all the Authorities; by the confidence and will of this immenſe people; liberty, equality, and the proſperity of France, will be ſecure from the caprices of fortune, and the uncertainty of futurity. The beſt of people will be the happieſt, as they moſt deſerve to be; and their happineſs will contribute to that of all Europe. Satisfied with having been called, by the order of Him from whom all things emanate, to reſtore upon earth juſtice, order, and equality, I ſhall hear the knell of my laſt hour without regret—and without any inquietude as to the opinion of future generations.—Senators, receive my thanks for ſo ſolemn a proceeding. The Senate has expreſſed its deſire for what the French people have willed, and has thus more intimately connected itſelf with every thing which remains to be done for the happineſs of the country. It is extremely grateful to me to find an aſſurance of this in the ſpeech of ſo diſtinguiſhed a Preſident."

Paris, Aug. 8. The principal part of the Moniteur is occupied with a SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, and ſeveral Decrees for protecting the Laws of the Republick, and the Liberties of the Gallican Church, from any infringement to which they might be expoſed from the interference of the Papal authority, as exerciſed by the Cardinal Legate; the number of holidays has been reduced, by an *Indultum* of the Sovereign Pontiff; and in future the only Feaſts which will be celebrated in France, beſides Sundays, are:

The Nativity of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.
Aſcenſion Day.
The Aſſumption of the Moſt Bleſſed Virgin.
The Fête of All Saints.—[The SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION we ſhall give at length in our next Number.]

Paris, Aug. 11. The Moniteur contains an article, which may be conſidered as an official denial of all intention on the part of France to become a party to any diſmemberment of the Turkiſh empire; and which alſo contradicts the reports, that have been lately in circulation, of other European Powers having formed a project for the partition of that empire. It obſerves, that this is not the moment when it can be ſuppoſed that the Firſt Conſul will occupy himſelf with ſchemes of aggrandizement and conqueſt; and that, ſo far from this, all the former relations with the Sublime Porte have been renewed; whilſt it muſt be ſeen, that it is rather the intereſt of France that the Ottoman empire ſhould be re eſtabliſhed in all its ſtrength and all its power.

The trading intereſt of France continues to uſe every exertion to prevent the concluſion of a Commercial Treaty with England; and the Miniſter of the Interior has written ſeveral letters, for the purpoſe of removing the apprehenſions which the manufacturers entertain upon this ſubject. He carefully avoids any direct contradiction of the ſtatement of a Treaty of Commerce being now upon the tapis; but affirms, that no meaſure in which Commerce can be intereſted will be adopted before it is well weighed in the *political* balance; and that the moſt enlightened merchants of the Republick will be conſulted when the opening of commercial relations with this country ſhall be under diſcuſſion.

M Talleyrand, the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, formerly Biſhop of Autun, has lately been *unfrocked* by a ſpecial brief from the Pope (which has received the aſſent of the Firſt Conſul), and has been reſtored to a lay and ſecular character.

A letter from Paris, giving an account of the celebration of the 15th inſt. ſays, "The Fête of yeſterday was the joint celebration of the Firſt Conſul's nomination for life, of his birth day, and of the Concordat. At eight in the morning the Fête was announced by a diſcharge of cannon. High maſs at 10, in the metropolitan church of Notre Dame; where M. Feſch (uncle of Bonaparte) was conſecrated Archbiſhop of Lyons. At eight in the evening, the illumination took place, and with an inconceivable rapidity. The Chateau of the Thuilleries, the Place de la Revolution, with the Admiralty, &c. the palaces of the Legiſlative Bodies, the Place Vendome, the houſe of the Officers of State, and General Officers, formed a blaze of light. The two façades of the Thuilleries were illu-

illuminated with several rows of lights. That next the gardens had, in addition, the arcades surrounded by lamps, and a lustre depending from the centre of each arcade in the main body of the Chateau; the gardens were filled with pyramids of lights, and the bason surrounded by lamps. The Place de la Revolution was also crowded with pyramids. I should think, that in these two contiguous spots there could not be less than a million of lamps. The Place de Vendome was the most elegant illumination, and consisted of a circle of fasces formed of variegated lamps, about 15 feet high, surmounted by a civic crown, bearing the illuminated name of a department, and the tri-coloured flag waving on the top; the number of these fasces corresponding to that of the departments. In the centre, round the Tree of Liberty, the Decree of the Senate, which ordained the Fête, &c. was written on a transparency. A concert on the centre steps of the Tuilleries. In the Conservatoire, the band consisted of 300 persons. A volcano from the Pont Neuf—fire-works from the gardens of Tivol, Harneau de Chantilly, &c. closed the evening; on which occasion all the theatres were shut; whereas the preceding evening most of them were opened gratis. By the account of the police, the number of English present was 16000.

"Henriot, an ingenious Anagrammist, discovered the following Anagram for the occasion of the 15th:

"NAPOLEON BONAPARTE ferat-il Consul a Vie, [Oui.
La—le peuple bon reconnoissant voteras

"There is only a trifling change of *a*, to *e*."

A division, consisting of two sail of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, is stated to have sailed from Toulon for Tunis, with an aid-de-camp of the First Consul onboard, for the purpose of obtaining from the Bey an explicit avowal of the causes which have induced the Tunisian corsairs to insult, as they have lately done, the Republican flag. A more formidable force will it is thought, be employed against the piratical Regency of Algiers.—It appears, that the different Powers of Europe have contributed in the course of the last three years to the maintenance of this wretched and contemptible government (if such it can be called) not less than half a million of money. Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal, seem, in this general account, to be sunk into the degrading state of instruments of convenience to the Dey, whom he treats as sponges, which he is enabled to squeeze as he pleases.

SWITZERLAND

is at length relieved from the burden of a French army. It was high time, indeed, that France should suffer the Swiss to enjoy their own country, unmolested and uninsulted by a foreign force.—"May that nation (says the Moniteur, with unblushing gravity), which history has always held out to us as a model of energy, of courage, and of morals, henceforth, fatigued with revolutions, rally round its government, and sacrifice all passions to its interest, its independence, and its glory!"—This from the nation that produced these revolutions, that roused those passions, that insulted that independence, is adding mockery to injustice. We may add another wish, that Switzerland may never again have the blessing of French liberty!

The inhabitants of the Cantons of Schwitz and Underwald have formally demanded to be separated from the Helvetic Republick; alledging as their motive, that the Constitution of their ancestors is the only one which is suitable to their habits and their manners. This demand was addressed to the French Minister in Switzerland, requesting he would use his influence for the gratification of their wishes. They urge, that the union between them and the Helvetic Republick, under its New Constitution, was a forced and unfortunate marriage, and that the only remedy is a divorce.

At *Lawis*, on the 27th of June, the fruits of the field, the vines, the harvest, in a word every thing, were destroyed by a terrific storm of hail and thunder and lightning. More than 3000 trees, among which were many chesnut and almond trees, were torn out of the ground. The houses and the roofs were damaged by the storm in the most lamentable manner. In an adjoining Italian Republick, this storm has occasioned damages which are incalculable.

HOLLAND.

It could not be imagined that the Dutch had any desire to retain the French troops in their territories. The intelligence of the evacuation of Switzerland was not overlooked as a fair opportunity for remonstrating to the French government. A similar favour was requested for the Batavian Republick, and a similar obligation has been conferred.

An Amnesty for the Dutch emigrants has at length been agreed to by the Legislative Body of the Batavian Republick. It is even extended to all those who have borne arms against the Republick. Those only are excepted from its benefits, who were instrumental in delivering up the Dutch fleet to the British in the year 1799.

Hague, Aug. 14. The following is an authentic copy of the Treaty concluded between France and the Prince of Orange:

Art. 1. His Highness the Prince of Nassau Orange Dillenburg Dietz formally renounces, for himself and his heirs and successors,

ceſſors, the dignity of Stadtholder of the United Provinces which now form the Batavian Republick. He alſo formally renounces all rights, claims, and pretenſions whatſoever, which ariſe from the above-mentioned dignity; as likewiſe all domains and territorial property ſituated in the ſaid Republick, or in its colonies.

2. His Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau Orange Dillenburg Dietz, the Princeſs his conſort, their children and heirs, ſhall enjoy all permanent or annual rents which they have in the Batavian Republick, in the ſame manner as other poſſeſſors of rents in the ſaid Republick.

3. To indemnify the Houſe of Naſſau Orange Dillenburg Dietz for the renunciations and ceſſions in the firſt Article of the preſent Treaty, his Highneſs ſhall receive, 1. The biſhopric and abbey of Fulda. 2. The abbey of Corvey. 3. The abbey of Weingarten, with its dependencies. 4. The Imperial town of Dormund, in Weſtphalia, and Yſny and Buchhorn, in Southern Swabia, with their territories and dependencies. His Highneſs ſhall poſſeſs for ever, and in full ſovereign property, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the above-mentioned biſhopric and abbeys, which ſhall be ſecularized in his favour, and the Imperial towns, with all the territory belonging to them; under the condition, that his Highneſs ſhall engage to ſatisfy the exiſting and acknowledged claims to certain inheritances appertaining to his Houſe, in the courſe of the laſt century. This ſatisfaction ſhall be determined by Arbitrators, to be appointed by the two Contracting Parties.

4. The inheritance in the new States which ſhall be aſſigned to the Houſe of Naſſau Orange Dillenburg Dietz ſhall be regulated in the following manner: The male line ſhall ſucceed to the excluſion of the female; but in failure of male heirs, the female ſhall enter into all their rights. This clauſe ſhall extend to all the legitimate offspring of his Highneſs the Prince in a direct line; and, in caſe of the failure of that line, the above-mentioned Territory, States, and Sovereignty, ſhall devolve to the Royal Houſe of Pruſſia.

5. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick, in the name of the French people, reciprocally guarantee, in conjunction with his Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau Orange Dillenburg Dietz, the indemnifications of the ceded or conquered countries, as they are ſtipulated in this Treaty.

6. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and his Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau Orange Dillenburg Dietz, in like manner acknowledge the Batavian Republick.

7. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and his Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau Orange Dillenburg Dietz, may take poſſeſſion of the States and Territories allotted to them as indemnities.

8. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified by the Contracting Parties within 40 days, or ſooner if poſſible.

Paris, 24th May, 1802.

MARQUIS DE LUCCHESINI.
GENERAL BEURNONVILLE.

ITALY.

Diſturbances of a ſerious nature had broken out in Bologna, of which the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions were either the cauſe or the pretext. The reſtoration of tranquillity has, however, been effected by means of the French troops.

Since the changes in the French Conſtitution, that of the Italian Republick has been altered, for the ſake of uniformity. The Moniteurs have given long decrees on this ſubject. One of them regulates the payment of the perſonal tax, by which the expences of the government are principally to be defrayed. The fathers of *twelve* children are to be exempted; the tax is not in any caſe to exceed three livres ten ſous a head; and it is liable to be diminiſhed, in caſe the ſtate of the public treaſure will admit. Houſe-owners are to be anſwerable for their lodgers; and merchants, &c. for thoſe employed in their ſervice. In walled towns, where tolls are paid on articles of conſumption, an increaſe of theſe is ſubſtituted for the perſonal tax. Another decree regulates the mode of acquiring and perfecting the rights of citizenſhip, viz. reſidence on the 26th of January 1802, landed property to the value of 3000 crowns, or commercial property to the value of 50,000; naturalization to be obtained by petition, ſtating the grounds of the claim. The rights of citizenſhip are forfeited by the acceptance of a place in any foreign country where diſtinctions of birth are admitted; by the acceptance of penſions from foreign Powers, without the conſent of the government; by being ſentenced to a diſgraceful puniſhment; by reſidence in an enemy's country, after the term fixed by the government for returning; and by fraudulent bankruptcy, legally proved. A third decree eſtabliſhes a civic regiſter in every commune, where the names of the citizens muſt be inſcribed; and this inſcription is an indiſpenſable preliminary to being allowed to exerciſe any office.

GERMANY.

The Emperor is ſo fully convinced of the inefficacy of reſiſtance to the plan of Indemnities which has been formed by the other Powers, that he has diſpatched a meſſenger to Berlin, with an aſſurance that he will give every facility to the arrangement of this important buſineſs. Orders have been iſſued for the evacuation of the territories which are to form the Pruſſian indem-

indemnities; and the Prussian troops have taken possession without the least shew of opposition. The Emperor intimates, that he expects the same facility will be afforded to his occupation of the indemnities which he is to receive as Head of the Empire.

The Elector of Mentz has not lived to see the arrangements respecting the indemnities completed. He died unexpectedly at his palace of Aschaffenbourg, on the 25th July. [See our Obituary, p 782.]

The Prussian troops entered Munster on the 3d instant (the anniversary of the King of Prussia's birth-day). On the same day a Prussian detachment took possession of Werden, Essen, Nordhausen, Muhlhausen, Hildesheim, and of all the other territories that are to be given to Prussia as indemnities. The Prussian arms, and other emblems of Prussian dominion, are fixing up in all public places. Even the Hildesheim Gazette is now printed *with the privilege of his Prussian Majesty.*

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to Frederick the Great, who has recently died, was born in 1726, and used to be often at Court, and much consulted, till the Treaty of Pilnitz in 1791. As he was in politics inclined to the principles of the Constituent Assembly, he was not viewed with very favourable eyes at Court these last 10 years.—Frederick the Great used to say of him, that he had not committed a single fault throughout the whole seven years war.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, July 13. According to a new arrangement which has taken place between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, the latter is to furnish annually to the Pretender (Louis XVIII.) the sum of 75,000 roubles.

TURKEY, &c.

Letters from Constantinople repeat, that Passwan Oglou has made overtures for a negotiation to the Ottoman Porte; but that the latter (confiding in its means of reducing him to an unconditional submission) has returned no answer to the rebel Pacha's proposal.

The rebel Pacha Giurgi-Osman has written to the Captain Pacha, expressing his contrition for his offences, and submitting himself to the Grand Seignior. He has requested, however, that money should be sent to him to pay his troops; which has been done. His troops will join the army of the Captain Pacha, who is to march against Passwan Oglou. The Grand Vizier has quitted Egypt: he has arrived at Aleppo, in Syria, and is expected home immediately in Constantinople.

The Porte is extremely alarmed, in consequence of the occupation of Georgia by the Russians, and the war which they are at present carrying on against Persia. Georgia, Mingrelia, and Guril, had claimed the protection of Russia against Mahomet Khan. After the death of this Khan, Russia furnished troops to Georgia, to enable that country to maintain an entire independance of Persia. Baba Khan, the new King of Persia, indignant at the measures adopted by Russia, and the disturbances which she had excited in the province of Ghilan, compelled the Russians to retreat to Traback. A Russian army was then embarked at Astracan, and, landing at Derbent, entered the province of Ghilan. Baba Khan has advanced with a numerous force to meet this Russian army.

WEST INDIES.

Some differences of a very serious nature have arisen between the Government of Jamaica and the House of Assembly. The Lieutenant-Governor, by command of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Hobart, sent on the 17th June a message to the Assembly, to engage it to undertake, at the expence of the island, the maintenance of 5000 white troops; the black regiments having been, in consequence of the strong aversion to them among the proprietors and planters, withdrawn. The Assembly in its answer urged, that the island, contributing its full proportion to the general expences of the empire, is entitled to the services of such a number of men as may be necessary for its defence, without charging itself exclusively with their pay: this argument is supported by reference to numerous precedents. The Lieutenant-Governor at the same time sent a message desiring the establishment of a black corps of artificers, and for himself the entire controul of the barrack department. The consideration of these measures is deferred till the next session; and the only point in which the Assembly coincided with the message is in agreeing, that the militia of the island should be put on the most respectable footing. These answers were carried by a large majority.

We have seen a number of proclamations of the French General Richepanse in Guadaloupe, calculated for the restoration of tranquillity in the island; but they are interesting only so far as they shew, that the Negroes committed the most dreadful excesses during the short period that the struggle lasted, and that their ravages are not likely to be speedily repaired. Here, as in St. Domingo, the French have their severest labours to begin: hitherto they have only put down rebellion in the field. They have now to create industry and subordination among men who, defeated, retain all their former animosity, and are indisposed to active and regular labour.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 22. One of the coaches which runs from Maidstone to London, after changing horses, being left without coachman or horse-keeper, the horses took fright, and overset the coach; whereby three

three gentlemen within-ſide were greatly injured, and one of them, an aged member of Morden College, who with another of the ſociety was going to vote at the county election, being undermoſt, was ſo much hurt, that he languiſhed till the next day; and when his party returned, they found him dead at Foot's Cray, where the accident happened.

Woolwich, Aug. 5. Several of the convicts who are to be tranſported to New South Wales formed a plan for an eſcape, which they endeavoured to carry into execution this day. They were all on ſhore, to the number of about 170, and were confined within a building near to the water-ſide, where they are accuſtomed to work, and which is fenced round with a high wall. On a ſudden they ruſhed out and ſeized ſome of their keepers, and others they knocked down. The ringleader had armed himſelf with a large knife, and on finding that the convicts had ſecured the keepers, proceeded to the outer gate, where a centinel was placed. To him the armed convict, with ſeveral others, addreſſed himſelf, and inſiſted upon the gate being opened, or he would inſtantly run him through. The ſoldier fell back a few paces, and ſhot the ringleader through the head. At the inſtant he ſaw the centinel about to fire, he turned away his head, but the ball entered the back part of it, and he died immediately. Another of the convicts was attempting to ſcale the wall, and was ſhot by another ſoldier.—It was their intention to have ſeized thoſe boats which are generally in waiting to take the convicts on-board the hulks; when many of them would have got clear off.

Auguſt 5. At *Lancaſter*, Miſs Borwick was leaning out of a window, three ſtory high, to wipe ſomething off the glaſs, and unfortunately over-reached herſelf, and fell into the ſtreet. She was taken up apparently in a lifeleſs ſtate, but by medical aſſiſtance was brought to herſelf. She had both her arms broke, and one of her thighs, and was otherwiſe bruiſed in a moſt ſhocking manner. The broken limbs were ſet, and hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Bath, Auguſt 7. Mrs. Evans, a widow lady, ſiſter to the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Andover, ſtopping at a houſe in Weſtgate buildings, ſeated in a wheel chair, while the ſervant went to deliver a meſſage by her direction, the chair, running back, upſet, and this unfortunate lady was precipitated into the road-way: a coal-waggon paſſing at this critical juncture, went over her head, and her almoſt immediate death followed. No blame whatever can be attached to any party in this lamentable affair.

Aug. 14 The partizans of Sir Francis Burdett, not ſatisfied with having kept the county town and its neighbourhood in one uniform ſcene of uproar and confuſion for a fortnight, invited him to a dinner at the King's Head inn at *Enfield*. Expectation was raiſed that he would make a public entry. A number of idle fellows went out on the London road to draw him in. He prudently declined the honour, and came another way at the hour appointed, in his private coach and four poſt-horſes. He was received with ſhouts at the door of the inn, where every thing was conducted with as much order as could be expected, from a company of 200 perſons (many of them not freeholders), who paid 7s. a head for their dinner, and were handſomely treated with veniſon. Strong beer and wine were diſtributed to the company out of doors, till their ſpirits were elevated to draw their repreſentative (juſtly alarmed at his hazardous ſituation) along the town and chace ſide; and the ſcene cloſed fatally to two of the men, who joined in the two tranſactions. One of them, a poor old journeyman carpenter, was puſhed or fell down, overheated with liquor, and run over, and died the next morning, leaving a wife and family; the other a journeyman taylor, a younger man, was ſo bruiſed that his life was deſpaired of. After the upper rank of company withdrew, ſome drunken fellows ruſhed into the room, overthrew the tables, and broke all the glaſſes and bowls.—Friends as we are to government and good order, we cannot but lament the party-zeal which occaſions theſe exceſſes; and as the multitude are intoxicated at the whim of their leaders, the guilt of all crimes or fatal conſequences of ſuch exceſſes muſt fall on the leaders, whatever be their rank. In the eye of impartial reaſon, money or liquor given to a poor fellow, to degrade himſelf below a beaſt of burden, can ill compenſate the loſs of life or limb to himſelf and family—to ſay nothing of the loſs of time in labour, at this critical and intereſting ſeaſon of a *double* harveſt, when the hay and the corn crops preſs ſo cloſe on each other as to require a double proportion of hands—nor to inſiſt on the wanton waſte of plenty, when the poor can hardly afford to purchaſe neceſſaries. How juſtly then muſt be reprobated that cauſe which involves in it ſo much miſchief, and which ſpecioſly ſeduces even the well-meaning to act as the dupes of the ill judging.

FREEDOM OF ELECTION! whither art thou tranſported?

Aug. 22. This afternoon, as a gentleman and his wife were coming from *Windſor* in a ſingle horſe chaiſe, the animal took fright, and ran againſt the ſtump of a tree, by which the chaiſe was overturned, and the lady killed on the ſpot. The gentleman was alſo greatly hurt, and was taken to the neareſt houſe, where he lies with little hopes of recovery.

A male tiger, which broke looſe in *Eſſex* a few days ago, has been killed; but not until

until he mangled a young child in a ſhocking manner, and killed a ſheep. He was ſo gorged with his prey, that he was overcome with difficulty, in a ſheep-fold near the ſpot where he made his eſcape.

A ſubſcription is forming in Worceſter for the repair of the church of *Malvern*; and to collect into one window the ſtained glaſs, eſteemed the fineſt in England.

Domestic Occurrences.

Monday, July 5.

At a meeting of the Livery of London at Guildhall, to receive the report of the Committee on the petition for the repeal of the Income Tax, and to conſider the qualifications of the candidates to repreſent the city of London in Parliament;

Mr. *Benjamin Travers* begged permiſſion to occupy the attention of the Livery for a ſhort time, with a ſubject of the higheſt and moſt ſerious importance. He had deemed it neceſſary, in conjunction with a few reſpectable members of the Livery, to requeſt the attendance of his fellow-citizens this day, for the vindication of their honour, and the aſſertion of their rights. They had been told they were not a deliberative body—he wiſhed to give the lie to that infamous calumny *(burſts of applauſe)*. They had been told their deliberations were to be treated with contempt, and that their inſtructions to their repreſentatives were unworthy of being attended to. He had ever conceived that the great outline of the character of a Britiſh ſenator ought to be this—That he ſhould be a man who had received a liberal education—a man of a large and comprehenſive mind—a man who underſtood the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and the principles of liberty on which it was founded—a man firmly attached to the family of the Houſe of Brunſwick, and actuated by a ſincere love and regard for the perſon of his Sovereign *(loud and reiterated plaudits)*—a man who was likewiſe a lover of peace *(a general expreſſion of approbation diffuſed itſelf throughout the hall at this ſentiment)*; for, by peace alone could the National Debt, which had accumulated to ſo tremendous a magnitude, be reduced, and the burdens which bowed down the people be leſſened. He ſhould be a man determined to act upon principles of juſtice; for, to uſe the words of the immortal Chatham—Juſtice alone was real honour.—He ſhould be a man who deteſted the ſlave-trade, that eternal diſgrace to the Britiſh character, and the mild doctrines of Chriſtianity—he ſhould be a man poſſeſſed of talents to enable him to deliver the ſentiments of his conſtituents in the great council of the nation, and to enforce them by ſolid arguments—he ſhould be a man who would liſten to their inſtructions; for otherwiſe how could they be ſaid to be repreſented. In fine, he ſhould be a man illuſtrious for his wiſdom and virtue; and if the Livery of London made choice of men of ſuch characters, they would exalt their own. Having drawn the picture of what a Britiſh Senator ought to be, he would contraſt it with the merits and pretenſions of the preſent candidates. [*With the perſonalities which followed we ſhould be ſorry to diſgrace our pages*]

Mr. *Waithman* ſeconded the reſolutions.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* very manfully defended his former parliamentary conduct; concluding, that many of the inſtructions of his conſtituents he ſhould certainly follow, but he would never conſider himſelf bound to obey them all in an unqualified manner.

Mr. *Rowcroft* ſaid, that as a plain man, unable to contend with others who poſſeſſed great talents, he muſt declare that the principle of the reſolution then moved, if meant to be carried to the extent it ſtated, was in itſelf an abſurdity, a ſoleciſm in politicks, and impracticable in the execution. If the Houſe of Commons was a deliberative aſſembly, queſtions coming before them muſt be fully and fairly argued; and members were to make up their minds, and agree to one ſide or the other, according as the weight of evidence before them ſhould preponderate. But how, he would aſk, could the Houſe of Commons any longer remain a deliberative Aſſembly, if every man was to go into it with his tally in his pocket, directing him to ſay only *aye* or *no* to every queſtion that ſhould come before him. He certainly thought that repreſentatives ought to reſpect the opinions of their conſtituents, and do all they could to promote their intereſt; and he ſincerely hoped that the repreſentatives and the livery might always meet there unanimous in their ſentiments. He would contend, however, that the repreſentatives were not bound to follow the inſtructions of their conſtituents; and in proof of that aſſertion, he would refer them to the admirable ſpeech made by that great philoſopher and ſtateſman, Edmund Burke, to the electors of Briſtol; which, however, was the cauſe of his loſing his election.

Sir *John W. Anderſon* ſaid, he had always conſcientiouſly diſcharged his duty in Parliament; and if he ſhould be again honoured with their choice, he ſhould do the ſame as he had done before.

Mr. Alderman *Combe* ſaid, it was his determination always to obey the inſtructions which his conſtituents ſhould give him.

Tueſday, Auguſt 3.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Garnerin, accompanied by Mr. Glaiſford, aſcended from Vauxhall in a balloon; which roſe about 7 o'clock, and was diſtinctly ſeen for 54 minutes, when it had attained an height of 6000 feet. M. Garnerin had taken a cat with him in a baſket, which came

came down from this ſtupendous height in a parachute with perfect ſafety. The balloon paſſed over Weſtminſter Abbey, the Green Park, Paddington, &c.; and the Aëronauts, alighting at Frogmore-place, near Hampſtead, returned directly to Vauxhall.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 11.

Some boys from Swallow-ſtreet made a party to go down to Lambeth to ſwim, when two of them propoſed to ſwim for a wager; but unfortunately they both got into the current, from which their ſtrength was not able to extricate them, and they were hurried along rapidly, when one of them ſunk beneath a barge, as it was paſſing under one of the centre arches of Weſtminſter-bridge. The bargeman ſaved one of the boys, whoſe name is Thomas Baſley. The unhappy ſufferer's name was Thomas Mardle, about 14 years of age. His father lives in Babmer's-mews.

Friday, Auguſt 13.

A Mr. Barrett having announced his intention to aſcend yeſterday with a balloon, from Mr. Andrade's cloſe, at Greenwich, an incalculable number of perſons flocked to the neighbourhood; but Mr. Barrett, Capt. Sowden and others aſſiſting him, being in no degree prepared, gave notice that the attempt could not then be made, but would take place on this day; when preparations were again made, and the people attended equally numerous as yeſterday. After a variety of efforts, it was found that the balloon could not be ſufficiently filled with gas, or brought to bear, to take up the parties intending to make this aërial excurſion; and night coming on, all that then could be done to ſatisfy the multitude was, to fix a cradle, inſtead of the car, to the balloon; in which ſtate, no one being in the cradle, the ropes were cut, and the balloon aſcended. About an hour after its aſcenſion, information arrived at Mr. Andrade's, that it had fallen in ſome marſhes near the river, about three miles from Greenwich, in a field called Bugſby's Hole.

Sunday, Auguſt 15.

About 12 this day, a party of eight perſons took a boat at the Iſle of Dogs, Blackwall, intending to land at Greenwich ſtairs. They had not proceeded far when the boat unfortunately ran athwart the hauſer of a ſhip at anchor in the river. The motion of the ſhip elevated the cable with a ſudden jerk, and overſet the boat. All the boats within ſight of this accident inſtantly put off, and every effort was made to reſcue theſe unfortunate perſons from the death with which they were threatened. Seven were inſtantly picked up; but one, a very amiable young woman, periſhed. She had been only one month married to a Mr. Coultman, one of the principal clerks in Mr. Perry's dock-yard, who accompanied her on this aquatic excurſion. When this gentleman was taken out of the water, he looked round for his wife, and finding that ſhe had not been taken up, plunged into the river, as he ſaid, to ſearch for her. He was reſcued a ſecond time, but with much difficulty. The ſcene was extremely affecting to thoſe who witneſſed it. Care was taken to prevent him from repeating the attempt; but he has been ever ſince in a ſtate of delirium. The body of the young woman was found, and the Coroner's Inqueſt has returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

Thurſday, Auguſt 19.

This evening, as Mr. S. Collins, farmer, was driving down York-ſtreet towards Weſtminſter, in a one-horſe chaiſe, the horſe took fright, by the appearance of a paper balloon, with which ſome boys had been amuſing themſelves. The horſe ſtarting ſuddenly, threw Mr. Collins out with ſuch violence as to diſlocate his ſhoulder and thumb, and otherwiſe much bruiſe him. The horſe ran at full ſpeed through the ſtreets, endangering the lives of many. Mr. C. was carried home almoſt ſenſeleſs.

Saturday, Auguſt 21.

This morning, between 1 and 2, the houſe of Meſſrs. Jarman and Attwood, ſhoe-makers, between Argyle-ſtreet and Blenheim Steps, Oxford-ſtreet, fell-in, and deſtroyed all the houſehold furniture, ſhop, and all their whole ſtock. Providentially no lives were loſt. A young man who lay in the attic ſtory, hearing the cracking previous to this accident, had juſt ſufficient time to take ſome few articles of apparel with him, ran down ſtairs, and alarmed the reſt of the family; who, afraid of the circumſtance, had abruptly retired in nearly a naked ſtate, when the houſe fell in. The next houſe was pulled down ſome time ago, and that which has now fallen was neglected to be propped up.

This afternoon, as a gentleman and lady, accompanied by two young children, were going through Broad-ſtreet, St. Giles's, in a ſingle-horſe chaiſe, it was run foul of by a brewer's dray, which nearly tore one of the wheels from the chaiſe. The ſhock was ſo great as to throw one of the children out, which the lady providentially caught by the arm as it was falling, and preſerved the infant's life at the hazard of her own; ſhe being nearly half out of the chaiſe at the time. The lady had her left ſhoulder and ſide very much bruiſed by the wheels of the dray; the driver of which continued his journey without concern.

Tueſday, Auguſt 31.

We underſtand that Dr. Jenner has very handſomely offered to inoculate poor perſons, gratuitouſly and without recommendation, at the Bloomſbury Diſpenſary in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

P. 592.

P. 592. Mr. Richard Sanſome, whoſe age was 32, was a third brother, who was taken off in early life. William Sanſome died March 12, 1795, aged 23. Charles Sanſome died Nov. 9, 1799, aged 26. The eldeſt brother, Thomas, aged 35, and two ſiſters, now remain. Their father died ſuddenly, July 24, 1793, aged 60.—The *Sanſomes* are a very antient yeomanry family; and for more than 200 years have (jointly with the *Robinſons*, another old family) held the manor of Hinckley in truſt "to and for the diſcharge, ſuſtentacion, and bearing of the charges and buſineſſes impoſed and happening to that town;" whence the head of each family has uniformly acquired the title of *Lord Sanſome* and *Lord Robinſon*.

P. 678. Mr. William Bough, the ſurveyor, has given the following circumſtances, relative to the melancholy event at Blackwall, in a letter dated July 26: "I did not in the leaſt doubt the ſtability of the coffre-dam; I was myſelf cloſe upon the ſpot, within the diſtance of three yards from my brother, who unfortunately fell, and was overwhelmed in an inſtant. I never ſaw him in the water at all, but fully expected he had run after me. In the height of dread, however, he took the reverſe road, in order to reach the run which was laid to wheel up; but the water inſtantly took it away, and left him to the mercileſs torrent, where he ſtill remains. With regard to the number loſt, it is too many, but it does not exceed ſix, five of whom were decently interred in Poplar chapel-yard yeſterday."

P. 687. Lord Cullen left a ſon, elder to the one married to a daughter of Serjeant Hill, who is the preſent Lord Cullen.

Ibid. b. l. 42, for "Jack," r. "Jack*ſon*."

P. 689. Mr. Butterworth Bayley, who died at the cloſe of his 58th year, at Buxton, of a mortification in his bowels, June 24, was deſcended, on his mother's ſide, from the Duckenfields of Cheſhire; and, after he had finiſhed his ſtudies under an excellent tutor in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, was nominated one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaſter, and ſoon appointed perpetual chairman of the quarter ſeſſions; afterwards high ſheriff and collector of the King's revenues under the chancellor of the duchy. In the diſcharge of theſe duties he acquitted himſelf with vigilance and firmneſs. The erection of a commodious and well-ventilated gaol and penitentiary-houſe at Manchester was accompliſhed by him 1787, after much oppoſition, and afterwards as much approved. Mr. Howard ſpeaks of it in the higheſt terms; and, for the improvement in the courts of aſſize and the county gaol at Lancaſter, the like praiſe is due to Mr. B. who took an active part in the eſtabliſhment of a board of health for the benefit of the great body of poor in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, 1796, and reſtrained the progreſs of a malignant fever in the cotton-manufactory. He was particularly conſulted on the bill lately enacted for the well-ordering of apprentices, the clauſes of which he in general approved, but conſidered them as much too partial and limited in their operation; and he, as every friend to humanity and ſound policy muſt be, was adverſe to the admiſſion of apprentices from a diſtance, who, being unknown, muſt, in ſome meaſure, be unprotected. Indeed, the late proceedings at a manufactory ſo near the metropolis as Watford, which coſt the proprietor his life, muſt make every one ſhudder at the idea of *apprenticing out pariſh-children*. Mr. B. encouraged the Manchester Literary and Philoſophical Society, eſtabliſhed about 25 years at Manchester, which has publiſhed five octavo volumes of Tranſactions. From this inſtitution ſprang, under his warmeſt patronage, another, intituled "The College of Arts and Sciences," which, by oppoſition, was ſoon abandoned. His leiſure hours he employed in agricultural purſuits on his farm at Hope. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the reſpectable volunteer corps at Manchester; but his temperate firmneſs and authority, mixed with conciliation, ſuppreſſed all riots without bloodſhed. He married Mary, only child of Mr. Vincent Leggatt, of London. He was cordially attached to the Church of England; and was, in politicks, a Whig of the old ſchool, devoted to the eſtabliſhed principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution; in ſupport of which he diſplayed ſuch zeal and activity, during the late eventful and turbulent period, as to receive the warmeſt approbation from his Majeſty's miniſters.

P. 690. Dr. Garnett was born near Kirkby-Lonſdale, Weſtmoreland, where his father occupied a ſmall eſtate of his own, and placed him under the care of Mr. Dawſon, at Sedbergh, well known for his mathematical abilities, and lately deceaſed. Thence he went to Edinburgh, and became a pupil of Dr. Brown, and ſtudied ſurgery at London, and practiſed at Harrowgate, till he formed a deſign of viſiting America, from which his friends diſſuaded him, and he read lectures on chemiſtry and experimental philoſophy at Liverpool and Manchester; afterwards obtained the lectureſhip of Anderſon's inſtitution at Glaſgow, and that of the Royal Inſtitution, which laſt he held two ſeaſons, and, on his reſignation, opened a lecture on his own account, in a houſe which he purchaſed in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, till he died of a typhus fever, caught in the gratuitous exerciſe of his profeſſion, and increaſed

increased by anxiety and over-exertion. He married Miss Cleveland, of Harrowgate, who was particularly attentive to his lectures, and assisted him in correcting his MSS. and died in his arms in labour of her second daughter. His lectures on "Zoonomia," being left ready for the press, are to be published by subscription.

P. 693. By the death of the Countess of Aldborough, the Hon. Col. Wingfield, of the guards, succeeds to a considerable property here and in Ireland, left him by his uncle, the late Earl.

P. 694. The real value of St. James's rectory is about 1000l. a year.—Lord Braybrooke's estate of Audley End is relieved of a rent-charge of 300l. per annum by the death of Dr. Parker.—Bp. Wake held this rectory till 1706, when he was succeeded by Dr. Trimnell, who held it *in commendam* for one year after he was a bishop; and in 1709 was succeeded by Dr. Clarke. Dr. R. Tyrwhitt was presented to it in 1729, and resigned in 1733. Dr. Thomas Secker (afterwards archbishop) succeeded him, and resigned in 1763. Dr. Charles Moss (the late Bishop of Bath and Wells) succeeded next, and resigned it soon after for St. George's, Hanover-square. Dr. Samuel Nicholls next held this rectory till his death, Nov. 18, 1763 (vol. XXXIII. p. 565). This vacancy happened soon after the Rev. Mr. Kidgell had published an acrimonious pamphlet against Mr. Wilkes (Ibid. pp. 527, 567); which recommended him to the Earl of Sandwich; who of course, on the vacancy happening, made a point of recommending Kidgell for the living. His character was not particularly exemplary; and Dr. Osbaldeston (father of the late M. P. for Scarborough), the Bishop of London, whose chaplain Dr. Parker then was, in order to parry off the strong recommendation of the first lord of the admiralty, was induced (to avoid a greater evil) to appoint his own chaplain, who otherwise had not much claim on him for so valuable an appointment. Dr. Parker held it till July 22, 1802. That the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes (who was inducted Aug. 23) may long continue to enjoy a preferment so honourably acquired, must be every good man's wish.—Portraits of most of the rectors adorn St. James's vestry.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of James Colquhoun, jun. esq. of Luss, a daughter.

At Newport, co. Gloucester, the wife of Capt. R. W. Otway, R. N. a son.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, at the house of her father, Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. the wife of Col. Onslow, a son and daugh.

The Countess of Shrewsbury, a son.

In Weymouth-str. Lady Harriet Hill, a son.

At his house in Swithin's-lane, the wife of Abraham Wilkinson, esq. a son.

July 24. In Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of George Heneage, esq. of Hainton-house, co. Lincoln, a son.

25. At Normandby-hall, Cleveland, Lady N. Baillie, a daughter.

26. The wife of William Bell, esq. of Great Ormond-street, a daughter.

28. At Lord Gwydir's house at Whitehall, Mrs. Arbuthnot, a daughter.

29. In Wood-street, Cheapside, the wife of the Provost of King's college, Cambridge, a son and heir.

30. At Keith-house, in Scotland, Lady Anne Hope, a son.

The wife of J. H. Stracey, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a son.

In Upper Harley-str. Lady Dallas, a son.

31. In Bentinck-street, Lady Charlotte Howard, a daughter.

Aug 1. At Heckfield-place, the wife of C. S. Lefevre, esq. M. P. for Reading, a son.

The wife of Joseph Estridge, esq. a son.

2. In Gower-street, the wife of Alexander Brymer, esq. a son.

At Denham, the wife of Benjamin Way, jun. esq. a son.

4. At Creedy, near Exeter, the lady of Sir John Davie, bart. a daughter.

5. At Botleys, Lady Templeton, a son.

At Grantham, the wife of Montague Cholmeley, esq. jun. a son and heir.

6. At Warfield-grove, Berks, the wife of Wm. Blane, esq. a daughter.

7. The wife of Tho. Lockwood, esq. a son.

8. At East-hill, the wife of James Morris, esq. a son.

At Downington park, Berks, the wife of Wm. Brummell, esq. a daughter.

9. At Chailey, Sussex, the wife of G. H. Graham, esq. a son.

At Woodford, Essex, the wife of Peter Godfrey, esq. a daughter.

12. In Devonshire-str. Portland-place, the wife of Tho. Jenkins, esq. a son and heir.

In St. James's-str. Mrs. Pritchard, a dau.

13. In Harley-street, the wife of Wm. Blackett, esq. a son.

At Amport-house, co. Southampton, the Marchioness of Winchester, a son.

14. At Hendon, the lady of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, a son.

In Great Ormond-street, the wife of John Cary, esq. a daughter.

15. The wife of John Gurney, esq. of Serjeants'-inn, a son.

17. Mrs. N. Stokes, of Lombard-str. a dau.

In Norfolk-str. Mrs. Martelli, a daug.

18. At Stanmore, the lady of Capt. Sir Thomas B. Thompson, R. N. a son.

The wife of Wm. Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a son.

19. At Bath, the wife of John Prettejohn, jun. esq. of Barbados, a daughter.

At Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hare, two daughters.

20 The wife of George Soley Harvey, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, a son.

At

At Kenſington, the wife of Henry Bell, eſq. a daughter.

At Novar-houſe, the ſeat of Sir Hector Munro, K. B. the wife of Col. R. C. Ferguſon, a ſon.

Mrs. de St. Croix, of Hackney, a ſon, being her fourteenth child, all alive.

21. At his houſe near Maidenhead, the wife of John-Henry Newbolt, eſq. a ſon.

24. Lady Anne Wombwell, a ſon.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Caſſel, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Gotha, to the Princeſs Charlotte, of Heſſe-Caſſel.

At Calcutta, Wm. Parker, eſq. of the civil eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Catherine-Jane Seton, ſecond daughter of William S. eſq. lieutenant-governor of Surat.

At Anchanchean, in Scotland, Henry Ferguſſon, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Collow, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Charles-Edward Barnard, phyſician at Briſtol, to Miſs Barbara Forbo, daugh. of James F. eſq. of Killorn.

At Campbelltown, the Rev. Alexander Laing, M. A. to Miſs Anne Mitchell.

At Stichel-houſe, Archibald Tod, eſq. of Drygrange, to Miſs Elizabeth Pringle, ſecond daugh. of Sir J. P. bart. of Stichel.

At Inverneil, co. Argyle, Robert Pocklington, jun. eſq. of Winthorpe, co. Northampton, to Miſs Jane Campbell, daughter of Sir James C.

At Hatfield, co. York, Rev. T. Fox, M. A. to Miſs Johnſon.

At Mottiſont, Hants, John Barker, eſq. of Wareham, co. Dorſet, to Mrs. Popham, only ſiſter of Sir Charles Mill, bart.

W. Key, eſq. of Rochdale, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs E. Lowder, daughter of J. L. eſq. banker, of Bath.

James Willis, eſq. of the Eaſt India-houſe, to Miſs Eliz. Colt, of Auldhame.

Henry-Thomas Murcott, eſq. of Hart'ſhill-houſe, to Miſs Maria Yates, of Bordeſley.

Wm. Ayton, eſq. of Macclesfield, to the youngeſt da. of Jn. Thompſon, eſq. of Chiſwick.

Rev. Dr. Lord, of Barfreſton, Kent, to Miſs Mentor, of Newbury.

At Gueſſling, Denny Aſhburnham, eſq. third ſon of Sir William A. bart. of Broomham, Suſſex, to Mrs. Bancroft, widow of S. B. eſq. and the only child of Joſeph Dixon, eſq. late of Calcutta.

At Alverſtoke, Hants, Dr. Thompſon, of Haſlar, to Miſs Booth, of Cold Harbour.

At Littleham, Devon, Philip Ducarel, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Lieut.-col. Shawe, of the 74th foot.

S. Fitzherbert, eſq. of Chilſock, co. Dorſet, to Mrs. Plowman, of Milton-Abbas.

Rev. Joſeph Wilſon, of Bradford, to Miſs Griſdale, of Whitehaven.

Thomas Lewis, eſq. of New houſe, captain in the Glamorgan militia, to the only daughter of John Goodrich, eſq. of Energlyn, co. Glamorgan.

Capt. John Gatecliff, of Hull, to Miſs Atkinſon, of Beverley park.

Capt. Watſon, of the 76th foot, to Miſs Naſh, niece of G. V Nunenberg, eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Robert Stewart, eſq. of Alderſton, late of Calcutta, to Miſs Marg. Johnſton, of Hilton.

Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs Dodd, niece of the Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Stafford.

Capt. Nicholas Hoak, of Yarmouth, to Miſs Anne Thomas, of Cardiff.

John Richards, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Wilding, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of All-Stretton, Salop.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe in Wiſbech, Mr. Wm. Maſſey, of Spalding, to Miſs Bateman, of Chatteris.

Richard Chambers, jun. eſq. of Whitborne-court, co. Hereford, to the only dau. of Rd. Gray, eſq. of Gr. Ealing, Middleſex.

At Bath, George Seymour, eſq. of Wiltſhire, to Miſs Alicia Gunning.

Richard Burton, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, to the only daughter of the late Rob. Croſts, eſq. of Dumpton, in the Iſle of Thanet.

John Goddard Marſhall, eſq. of Elm, near Wiſbech, to the only daught. of Hugh Jackſon, eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Capt. Matthew Hacke, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Steel, daughter of Robert S. eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare.

Tomyn Dickins, eſq. of Epping, to Miſs Elizabeth Browne, of Ripon.

Capt. M'Murdo, of the 8th foot, to Miſs Jane Otway, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Lieut.-col. Sandieman, late of the 9th foot, to Miſs Anne Moir, youngeſt daughter of the late William M. eſq. of New Grange, in Scotland.

At Hatchlands, the ſeat of G. H. Sumner, eſq. James Lawrell, eſq. of Eaſtwick park, to Miſs Maria-Anne Parſons.

At Walton, Norfolk, the Rev. Calthorpe Blofield, B. A. vicar of Biſhop's Norton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Mary-Caroline Groſe, daugh. of the late Francis G. eſq. F. S. A.

In the Iſle of Wight, Capt. Taylor, of the 54th foot, to Miſs M Billinghurſt, dau. of George B eſq. of the royal navy.

Richard Pinder, eſq. of Oakhampton, Devon, to Miſs Elizabeth Knight, daughter of Joſeph K. eſq. of Stow, co. Gloucester.

At Woodcheſter, co. Glouceſter, Capt. Raigersfeld, of the royal navy, ſon of Baron R. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to Miſs Hawker, daughter of the Rev. Peter H. rector of Woodcheſter.

At Sandy, Capt. Oliphant, of the 72d foot, to Miſs Hannah Johnſton, third daughter of the late James J. eſq.

Lieut. Montague, of the Royals, to the third daughter of the Rev. J. Fowles, of Romney, Kent.

Mr. John Dorate, of Bruton-ſtreet, to Miſs Thereſa Tiffany, eldeſt daugh. of John Z. eſq. of Chiſwick.

At

At Hertford, Richard Hall Gower, eſq. of Cheſthunt, to Miſs Emptage, daughter of the late Commodore E. in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Major T. L. Hall, of the 87th foot, to Miſs Charnock, of Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Sulzer, linen-draper, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Geary, of Old Hays, co. Leic.

Richard Self, eſq. of Ampney, to Miſs Turner, of Cirenceſter.

In Suſſex, the Rev. Mr. Tilt, to the widow of George Newenham, eſq.

Mr. Morley, ſurgeon, of Wellingore, to Miſs Brown.

Rev. Mr. Rippon, rector of Hitchin, to Miſs Fearns, of Kenſington palace.

John Waller, eſq. of Loft-houſe, to Miſs Mary Liſter, daughter of Edward L. eſq. of Corum abbey, co. York.

Richard Hudſon, jun. eſq. of Wick, near Pershore, co. Worceſter, to Miſs Evans, of Shinewood-houſe, near Wenlock, co. Salop.

At Calne, Wilts, Charles Bolleville, eſq. to Miſs Caulfield, ſiſter of Sir Jonathan Cope, bart.

At Haverfordweſt, Nathaniel Phillips, eſq. banker, to Miſs Rachel Davies, dau. of W. D. eſq. of Llwynagoras, co. Pembroke.

T. Brooke Hardy, eſq. of the Lancaſhire militia, to Miſs Elinor C. Woolls, of Fareham, Hants.

At Rowde, Wilts, Robert Hughes, eſq. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Gent, of Devizes.

Rev. Mr. Cookly, of Sevenoaks, Kent, to Miſs Tucker, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. ſurgeon, Exeter.

At Donnington, Suffolk, Mr. Dennant, Diſſenting preacher, to the Hon. Miſs Jillings, of Horſham, Suſſex.

Gen. Johnſon, in the Auſtrian ſervice, to Lady Nugent, widow of Sir James N. of Donore.

Rev. R. Vaughan, of Farnborough, Berks, to Miſs Monk, daughter of John M. eſq. of Bath.

At Loughborough, Samuel Deverill, eſq. of Clifton, near Nottingham, to Mrs. Thorpe, of Burley-houſe, Loughborough.

At Rainham, Eſſex, Hugh Doherty, eſq. captain in the 29th light dragoons, to the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Holmes, eſq. of Manſfield-ſtreet, Portland place, and of Bexley-hall, co. Worceſter.

Rev. W. Wake, rector of Great Bromley, Eſſex, and vicar of Bakewell, co. Somerſet, to Miſs E. Carles, ſecond dau. of the late Joſ C. eſq. of Brown's-green, Birmingham.

Wm. Stuart, eſq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to the daughter of Thomas Clubley, eſq. alderman of Beverley, and captain in the Eaſt York militia.

At Doddington, Capt. Tucker, to Anne, daughter of the late Major-gen. Frederick-George Mulcaſter, of the royal engineers.

Rev. Henry Page, Baptiſt miniſter at Briſtol, to the daughter of J. Selfe, eſq. of Trowbridge.

Sidenham Teaſt, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Mary Irwin, youngeſt daughter of the late Joſeph I. eſq. of Carliſle, and governor of Sierra Leone, on the coaſt of Africa.

Mr. Jackſon, ſurveyor, to Miſs Gibbons, of Uppingham, Rutland.

John Oldham, eſq. of Ornby, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Corby Graves, eſq. of Aſlackby, near Falkingham.

Richard Pyne, eſq. of Codham-hall, Eſſex, to Miſs Grove, of Hammerſmith.

Robert Dewar, eſq. to Miſs Weſt, both of Clapham, Surrey.

Rev. Thomas Bourdillon, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Dewar, of Clapham.

At Tooting, Surrey, Benjamin Wright, eſq. merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Evans, dau. of the late George E. eſq. of Ballam.

Capt. John Maſon Lewis, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ottey, of Lower Tooting.

At Lambeth, Patrick Playfair, eſq. of Glaſgow, to Miſs Jane Playfair, daughter of the Rev. Principal P. of the Univerſity of St. Andrew, in Scotland.

At Pancras, John Green, eſq. of Exeter, to the only ſiſter of the late gallant Capt. Burges, of the royal navy.

Jonathan Webb, eſq. of Somers-town, to Miſs Mary Taylor, of Gr. Cumberland-ſtr.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Gilbert-Harvey Weſt, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Martin-Browne Folkes, bart.

Mr. Franks, of Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs Gaunt, of Welbeck-ſtreet, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John G. late of Higham-on-the-Hill, co. Leiceſter.

Francis Chulie, eſq. of Mincing-lane, to Mrs. Lee, of Brunſwick-ſquare.

Mr. Emery, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miſs Anne Thompſon, of the Borough.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, of the 3d foot-guards, to the only daughter of the late Capt. Figgins, of the 67th regiment of foot.

John-Henry Hobſon, eſq. barriſter-at-law, to the eldeſt daughter of Samuel Twigg, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet.

James-Gladdel Vernon, eſq. of Hereford-ſtreet, to Miſs Catharine Cocks, eldeſt dau. of the late Thomas Somers C. eſq.

Henry-Alexander Barry, eſq. of Soho-ſqua. to Miſs Fairfield, of Berner-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Henry Wills, eſq. to Mrs. Young.

Thomas Crook, eſq. of Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane, ſolicitor, to Miſs Jacob, late of Peterborough.

Wm. Treadgold, eſq. of Cheſterfield-ſtr. to Miſs Ruſſell, of Gill ſtr. Berkeley-ſqua.

Henry Bevan, eſq. ſecond ſon of Silvanus B. eſq. of Riddleſworth-hall, Norfolk, to the youngeſt daughter of Simeon Dorz, eſq. of Portland-place.

Richard-John Braſſey, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Nathanael B. eſq. of Lombard-ſtr. banker, to Miſs Anne Ibbetſon, third dau. of Samuel I. eſq. of Barking, Eſſex.

Chriſtopher

Chriſtopher Taddy, eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Ruſſell, of Croydon, Surrey.

Edward-Robert Hargrave, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Francis H. eſq. of New Boſwell-court, to Miſs French, of Nottingham-place.

July 25. After a very long courtſhip, Mr. Richard Glover, market-gardener, of Marſh-lane, Tottenham high croſs, to Miſs Morgan, of South-ſtreet, Spitalfields.

28. Henry Care, eſq. of Norley bank, in Cheſhire, to the youngeſt daugh. of Thomas Corbett, eſq. of Darnhall, in ſame co.

29. At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Thomas Howard, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, of Kingſbury.

31. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by ſpecial licence, Thomas Foley, eſq. of Albermarles, co. Carmarthen, captain in the royal navy, to Lady Lucy Fitzgerald, a ſiſter of the Duke of Leinſter.

Aug. 2. Rev. J. Lewis, rector of Ingateſtone, to Miſs Heatley, daughter of Richard H. eſq. of Shenfield-place, Eſſex.

3. At Barras, A. Livingſton, eſq. of the 12th light dragoons, to the ſecond daughter of the late Sir David Ogilvy, bart.

4. At Pancras, Dr. James Cairns, of the royal navy, to Miſs Reid, dau. of David R. eſq. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotld.

5. At Lambeth, Mr. Samuel Lening, jun. to the youngeſt daughter of the late Francis Bine, eſq. of Kingſton-upon-Hull.

6. At Huntingdon, Mr. Charles Caldecott, ſurgeon, of Wittleſea, to Miſs Mary Torkington, of Huntingdon.

7. Iſaac Minet, eſq. to the daughter of Sir Cha. Pole, bart. of Wolverton park, Hants.

8. At St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, Rev. Richard Burrow Turbutt, rector of Morton, co. Derby, to Miſs Sharpe, only daugh. of Benjamin S. eſq. of Fleet-ſtreet, banker; alſo, John-Robert Sharpe, eſq. of Tibihelf, co. Derby, to Miſs Mary-Elizabeth Turbutt, ſecond daughter of Wm. T. eſq. of Oxton-hall, co. Derby.

9. At Langton, co. Lincoln, Peregrine Langton, eſq. ſecond ſon of the Counteſs of Rothes, to Miſs Elizabeth-Mary-Anne Maſſingherd, daughter of the late Henry B. eſq. of Gunby, in the ſame county.

10. Rev. Thomas Carter, of Eton college, to Miſs Proctor, of Windſor.

12. At Wincheſter houſe, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, ſecond ſon of Lord Walſingham, to Miſs Elizabeth North, 4th daughter of the Biſhop of Winchester.

14. At Portſmouth, Capt. Geo. Burdett, of the royal navy, to Miſs Whitelock, dau. of Major-gen. W. governor of that garriſon.

15. In Great George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, by the Biſhop of Lincoln, the Moſt Noble Aubrey Beauclerc, Duke of St. Alban's, to Miſs Manners, daughter of Lady Louiſa M. and ſiſter of Sir Wm. M.

17. Rev. C. Dalton, fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, to the youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Rocheſter.

18. In North Wales, Lord Viſcount Kirkwall, to the Hon. Miſs Anna-Maria Blaquiere, eldeſt daughter of Lord De B.

19. At Skievog, Flintſhire, Col. Rayne, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Mrs. Allen, of Coedybrain.

21. Rev. J. F. Stuart, rector of Lower Gravenhurſt, to Miſs Caroline Stiell.

25. Mr. J. Cook, ſchoolmaſter, of Gate-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miſs Pardon.

Deaths.

Feb. 19. AT Hales Owen, co. Salop, the Rev. William Arch Lea, chaplain of the royal navy, and curate of St. Kenelm's and Frankly chapels. On a handſome tomb on the Weſt ſide of Hales Owen church-yard is the following tribute to his memory:

In Memory of departed Goodneſs,
the Rev. William Arch Lea,
Chaplain of the Royal Navy,
Born 17th January, 1732,
Died 19th February, 1802.
Homo eruditus, acri judicii et probitatis fuit:
His memoria tenaciſſima addenda eſt.

In the pariſh of Cheſterton, co. Oxford, ſeven children of Wm. Birch died within one week; viz. a boy of ſix years of age, on the 17th of February; a girl of two, on the 18th; a girl of nine years, another of twelve, and a third of ſixteen, on the 19th; a boy of ſeven, on the 21ſt; and another boy of ten, on the 23d.

April 8. Rev. John Wilſon, chaplain of the iſland of St. Helena.

June 6. At Trinidad, in his 17th year, Mr. Robert Ewing, only ſon of Walter E. jun. eſq. merchant in Glaſgow.

10. At Trinidad, Wm. Buller, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

July..... The perſon known by the name of M. De Verdion, whom almoſt every one muſt have remembered about the ſtreets of London, and particularly at book auctions, for a great number of years, wearing a little bag-wig and a large cocked-hat, and carrying an umbrella, died of a cancer in the breaſt, being, it appears, a female, though ſhe always wore a maſculine habit. By papers found in her apartments it ſeems ſhe was the natural daughter of a former King of Pruſſia, and came to England with Madame Schwellenberg, miſtreſs of the robes to her Majeſty. It is underſtood ſhe was once in poſſeſſion of property to the amount of 8000l. which, truſting in the hands of a foreign banker who failed, ſhe entirely loſt. She afterwards obtained a genteel ſubſiſtence, chiefly by tranſlating German; but, for ſome time previous to her death, in conſequence of her increaſing infirmities, ſhe was nearly reduced to poverty. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that, though ſhe was in the conſtant habit of ſacrificing very copiouſly to Bacchus, ſhe never

never inadvertently revealed the secret of her sex. About a week before her death, the tortures arising from her disorder, which she had long endured without complaint, induced her to reveal her situation and her sex to a German physician who lodged in the house where she resided, and who not only faithfully kept the secret, but procured for her, from some German friends, a liberal subscription, which rendered the small remnant of her life as comfortable as the nature of her situation would admit. In her lodgings a number of valuable suits of cloaths have been found, in which she used, till within these few years, to attend at Court on gala-days, in the male character, having never been known in any other since her residence in this country, except to her patroness. Her exterior form was, however, such as almost to have caused a suspicion of the real fact. The *ensemble* of her figure, when decorated in its usual paraphernalia, was whimsically grotesque. By a paper found on her table she has bequeathed what little property she possessed to a person who keeps a coffee-house in the neighbourhood, which she had been in the habit of frequenting many years. A caricature print of this person was published a few years since.—Qu. Where did she lodge?

14. John Mackenzie, esq. of Enyfield.

At Drumsna, Pierce Simpson, esq.

14 and 15. The two infant sons of Benjamin Agar, esq. of Brockfield, near York.

15. Aged 59, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Astley Sales, esq. of Spondon, co. Derby. To genuine piety she united a constant and strict attention to the duties of morality; and the active benevolence of her heart will be long remembered.

In Surrey-place, after a painful illness, the widow of Capt. J. M'Laurin, R. N.

In an advanced age, at his seat at Hayne, Devon, the Rev. Ralph Barnes, M. A. dean of Exeter.

At Aschaffenburg, the Elector of Mentz; whose death is a most seasonable event for the powers concerned in the indemnities.

At Paris, Thomas Nevill, esq. of the Lodge at Brighthelmstone.

16. Rev. Richard Daubeny, M. A. of Magdalen college, Cambridge, 1775; vicar of Cerne, rector of Ibberton, Dorset, and rector of Hardington, Somerset. The two first are in the gift of Lord Rivers; the last in that of Wm. Helyar, esq.

At Aberdeen, aged 82, Mrs. Janet Dyce, relict of Geo. Burnett, esq. of Kemnay.

17. The wife of Robert Steel, esq. of Finsbury-square.

Of a deep decline, the infant daughter of T. V. Dolphin, esq. of Coryton, Devon

Mr. Matthewman, of Wakefield, woolstapler, brother to Mr. Richard M. of Leeds, merchant.

Rev. Rd. Pitt, late of Grosvenor-street.

At Kirbymoorside, in her 36th year, the wife of Mr. Wm. Lister, attorney there.

18 In an apoplectic fit, as he was going to perform divine service, the Rev. Alfred Sanderson, M. A. vicar of Cold Aston, and master of the grammar-school at Northleach, co. Gloucester. He was born in 1753, at Currigg, co. Cumberland. His father, a man of learning and virtue, who possessed a good estate, gave him a liberal education, and instilled into his mind those principles of integrity, honour, and piety, which guided him through life, and formed the leading features of his character. After being well-grounded in classical literature at the grammar-school of Carlisle, at that time taught with great reputation by the late Rev. Miles Wennington, M. A. he was entered on the foundation of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1775, and that of M. A. in 1778, about which time he entered into orders. In college, the regularity of his conduct, and his unremitting and successful application to his studies, procured him many valuable friends, among whom was the late Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester. Few persons have passed through life with a more unsullied reputation, or possessed more amiable and estimable qualities, than this very much lamented clergyman. His conversation, unassuming and instructive, was distinguished by solid and masculine sense, and, though often learned, was never pedantic. His mind was comprehensive; his turn of thinking liberal and independent; his conception clear; his reasoning strong; and his expression nervous. As a scholar, he was excelled by few, and, as a divine, by none. In the discharge of his professional duties he was assiduous and exact; and illustrated, by an exemplary life, the doctrines which he taught. His discourses, through which the unsophisticated spirit of Christianity breathed, were composed in a manly and perspicuous style, and delivered from the pulpit with that warm eloquence which, flowing from the native feelings of the heart, makes a deeper impression on the minds of the hearers than the cold and formal language of Art. What church preferment he obtained he owed to his personal merit, without any sacrifice of his independence, or any degradation of the sacred character he sustained. His erect mind would have revolted at the thought of attaining rank, however exalted, by means that are irreconcileable to the principles of genuine honour. This just though imperfect estimate of his character is drawn up by one who esteemed him for his talents, who honoured him for his virtues, and will continue to respect his memory and regret his death till the last pulse of life.

19. Wil-

19. William Evatt, eſq. of Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, one of the clerks of the Houſe of Commons.

William Howard, eſq. of Stockwell-end, Tettenhall, co. Stafford.

20. Chriſtopher Teeſdale, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Suſſex cavalry.

Mrs. Catherine Thorrowgood, a maiden lady, only child and heireſs of the late Sir Thomas T. knt. of Sampſon's-hall, Jerſey, and the laſt of that name and family. She has left the Rev. Mr. Tenant, of Higham, an eſtate worth upwards of 600l. per annum, although ſhe had no particular acquaintance with him, but merely in conſequence of his family and ſituation in life.

At Caerhun, near Conway, co. Caernarvon, the Rev. Hugh Davies Griffith.

21. At Liverpool, after a long illneſs, Wm. Ford, eſq. late of Barbados.

22. At Sandwich, in Kent, of apoplexy, aged 69, John Dilnot, eſq. a very intelligent and active juſtice of the peace, and chairman of the commiſſioners of ſewers for the Eaſtern diviſion of the county of Kent. On the 30th, at noon, his remains were interred at Woodneſborough.

Mrs. Palmer, midwife, of Oxford. Returning from Littlemore, on horſeback, ſhe complained of a violent pain in her ſtomach, and requeſted to be taken off the horſe, which was immediately done, but ſhe expired before any medical aſſiſtance could be obtained.

23. At Glaſgow, Mr. Walter Laing, late one of the magiſtrates of that city.

At Liſbon, of a conſumption, Captain Stewart, aid-du-camp to General S. late commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Portugal.

24. At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 74, the relict of Mr. John Oxenford, late of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

25. At her houſe in Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 76, Dame Mary Johnſton, wife of Col. Sir William J. bart. of Hilton houſe, in Aberdeenſhire. She was the laſt ſurvivor of a numerous and reſpectable family of the *Bacons*, deſcended from the third ſon of the Lord Keeper Bacon, of Shrubland hall, Suffolk.

Rev. James Milner, B. A. ſon of the Rev. James M. of Hunſlet, near Leeds. He had been ill only a few days, having been ordained at Bithopthorp on the 18th.

Mrs. Wardell, of Cambridge; whoſe huſband, Mr. John W. (a butcher) having involved himſelf in ſome pecuniary embarraſſments, a creditor waited on him; when Mr W. to ſatisfy his demand, gave him a bill of ſale of his effects; and, in the evening of the ſame day, the officers attended at his houſe to take poſſeſſion of the property. Mrs. W, on being made acquainted with their buſineſs, immediately fainted away; and, when ſhe recovered, the thoughts of future diſtreſs had ſuch an effect upon her ſpirits that ſhe retired to bed, and ſoon expired, leaving an infant daughter to lament her. She was the daughter of a very reſpectable farmer at Thornham, and about 21 years of age.

26. At Lady Mendip's houſe at Twickenham, in her 71ſt year, Lucy Dowager-viſcounteſs Clifden, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of John Martin, eſq. of the kingdom of Ireland. Her ladyſhip was firſt married to the Hon. Henry Boyle Walſingham, ſon of the Earl of Shannon, by whom ſhe had one ſon, who died an infant; ſecondly, to James Agar, the late Viſcount Clifden, by whom ſhe has left iſſue Henry Welbore, the preſent Viſcount Clifden (and alſo Baron Mendip, of the United Kingdom), Charles Ellis, a barriſter at law, and one daughter.

At Mr. John Walker's, at Blackheath, Samuel Maitland, ſon of the late Capt. Samuel M. in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

Aged 92, Mrs. Smythies, of Colcheſter.

The wife of John White Parſons, eſq. of Weſt-Camel.

Mr. Chappel, ſen. horſe-dealer. Returning from Fotheringhay fair, where he had been drinking freely with his friends, he fell from his horſe at Elton, and was killed.

Aged 29, of a fever, Mr. Henry Paddiſon, of Ingleby, near Lincoln, ſteward to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Jewitt Coward, late a marine in his Majeſty's ſervice. On the 24th, he took a quantity of laudanum, and languiſhed two days under its effects.

27. At St. Mary Cray, Kent, in her 80th year, Mrs. Catharine Moſyer, widow of Mr. Philip M. late of Eynsford.

At Bath, aged 78, George-Anne Cooke, eſq. of Poland-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, 64 years in the ſervice of their late and preſent Majeſties; firſt, as a gentleman-uſher quarterly-waiter, and afterwards as a gentleman-uſher daily-waiter (ſee vol. LXX. p. 1121).

Miſs Frances Martin, youngeſt daughter of Sir Mordaunt M. of Burham, Norfolk.

The wife of Charles Wilmot, eſq. of Greenfield-ſtreet, Mile End Old Town.

At Weſt Ham, Eſſex, aged 82, the widow of John Story, eſq. of Low Leyton.

At Burghwallis, co. York, Geo. Ann, eſq.

At Egremont, in his 70th year, Mr. Jn. Caſſon, barber, and one of the keeneſt hunters that have lived ſince the days of Nimrod. The hares may proclaim a jubilee, for ſo fatal an enemy to their race they have never known. In the ſeaſon, they adminiſtered to his amuſement in the field, and ſupplied the chief comforts of his table throughout the year. Though his fee for ſhaving never exceeded a penny, yet, by an extraordinary œconomy, he amaſſed a conſiderable property, ſaid to be upwards of 7000l. notwithſtanding the annual expence

pence of a game-certificate. He continued to handle his razor till his death.

28. In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 75, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late William L. eſq. of Kirkby-Fleetham, co. York, and one of the daughters of the late William Aiſlabie, eſq. of Studley-Royal, in the ſame county.

At Alkrington-hall, co. York, after a lingering indiſpoſition, Dame Frances Lever, relict of Sir Aſhton L. knt.

The widow of John Whitelock, eſq. of Streatham, Surrey.

At Laymone, near Ballymena, in his 67th year, Mr. Wm. Loughbridge, ſen.

Whilſt on a viſit to his brother, at Billingborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Gray, of London, coal-merchant.

At Sotterley-hall, Suffolk, of the gout in her ſtomach, after nine days illneſs, Mrs. Mary Barne, relict of the late Miles B. eſq. of that place, M. P. in four parliaments for the borough of Dunwich. She was born Feb. 11, 1734, being the eldeſt of the two daughters of George Thornhill, of Diddington, Hants, eſq. a younger ſon of the antient family of Thornhill (originally of Thornhill, co. York), but latterly of Fifeby, in the pariſh of Halifax, in that county, who, by the deceaſe of his elder brothers without iſſue, eventually ſucceeded to that eſtate. In September, 1752, ſhe became the ſecond wife of Mr. Barne, to whom ſhe bore eight ſons and ſix daughters. Of the ſons, the eldeſt, Barne Barne, after having repreſented Dunwich in ſeveral ſucceſſive parliaments, reſigned his ſeat upon being appointed a commiſſioner of the Tax-office; Snowdon, the ſecond, is now M. P. for Dunwich; Michael is lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons; and Thomas, rector of Sotterley, and one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary. Mary, the eldeſt daughter, married Wm. Sawbridge, eſq. of Eaſt Haddon, Hants; Sarah, married John Harding, of Clynderwan, co. Pembroke, eſq.; Elizabeth, ſtill unmarried; and Anne, married to Charles Drake Gerrard, of Lamer, co. Herts, eſq. M.P. for Agmondeſham —Married at a very early age to a huſband by whom ſhe was entirely beloved, and with whom ſhe lived for 28 years in a ſtate of uninterrupted harmony, ſhe was ſoon engaged with the cares of a riſing family, and it was her undeviating ſtudy to render that family happy. But her benevolence extended far beyond that circle; ſhe was attentive to make all around her eaſy, and pleaſed with themſelves. Nor was it confined to theſe petty offices of civility; ſhe was eager to ſeize every opportunity of conferring ſubſtantial benefits, the obligation of which was enhanced by the delicacy with which they were beſtowed.

Of a dropſy, aged 74, Sarti, the celebrated compoſer. He was on his return from Ruſſia, where he had been chapel-maſter to the Emperor.

29. Mrs. Harriet Reid, wife of Andrew R. eſq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, and daughter of Thomas Gildart, eſq. of Finchley, Middleſex; a woman who, with great perſonal beauty, poſſeſſed all the qualities that are conſidered as valuable and attractive in diſpoſition and manners; and with Chriſtian fortitude ſupported herſelf through the trials of a very tedious illneſs.

At Peterborough, the wife of Lieut.-col. Deſborough, of the royal marines.

In his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Ellis, of the Palatine-houſes, Stoke Newington, Middleſex, ſtock-broker. Four houſes, originally erected by the pariſh for the accommodation of Proteſtant Germans who fled from the Palatinate, 1709, have given their name to ſome others adjoining them. This was occupied by Mr. Jones, another ſtock-broker, before Mr. E. had it.

Aged 62, Samuel Yates, eſq. many years an inhabitant of Kingſton, Jamaica.

In his 56th year, Mr. Wm. Coring, upwards of 30 years clerk in the Victualling-office for the accounts appertaining to the works and repairs.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Smith, of Colebrook row, Iſlington.

Dropped down dead, in the road at Stony-Stratford, Bucks, Mr. John Billing, a Smithfield ſaleſman.

30. Mr. Richard Cooke, grocer, one of the capital burgeſſes of Stamford, co. Linc.

At Stonehaven, aged 96, John Sloane, bar-officer of the ſheriff-court, acting-conſtable, and keeper of Kincardineſhire. He was born near the town of Ayr; and had a diſtinct remembrance of the rebellion in 1715, and of the circumſtances attending the return of his father from the battle of Sheriffmuir, in which he had been engaged as a private, in the Earl of Stair's dragoons, one of the two regiments which, led on by the Duke of Argyle, routed the left wing of the rebel army. He was a farm-ſervant till the year 1738, when, at the age of 32, he enliſted himſelf in the 6th regiment of foot, then commanded by Gen. Guiſe, aid-du-camp to King George II. Having, in 1740, embarked with his regiment to join the armament, under Adm. Vernon and Gen. Wentworth, acting againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies and South America, he was employed in ſeveral of the unlucky expeditions in thoſe countries, and particularly in the attempt to croſs the iſthmus of Darien for the purpoſe of attacking Panama. When theſe commanders were ordered home, with the remainder of their forces, he was one of the few who were ſpared to return to Britain. He ſerved in Scotland during the rebellion in 1745, and afterwards did duty ten years in Gibraltar, whence he returned to Britain about the

time the unfortunate Admiral Byng was brought home priſoner. After being 27 years a ſoldier, he, in 1765, received his diſcharge, and was admitted to an out-penſion of Chelſea hoſpital. From that time he reſided conſtantly in Stonehaven, performing, during the laſt 37 years of his life, the duty of an active and truſty executor of the law, in which occupation his ſuperior manly powers were often diſplayed. He was thrice married, and the laſt time, within theſe few years, to a young woman. He was a brawny man, 5 feet 11 inches high, uniting a very athletic appearance with an exact ſymmetry of ſhape. Even at 96 his gait was perfectly erect and eaſy. Within the laſt twelve months of his life he had been known, without ſeeming trouble to himſelf, to walk from 30 to 40 miles a day, in the execution of his duty as a ſheriff's officer. He always enjoyed good health; and there is every reaſon to preſume that his life might have been conſiderably farther prolonged had he not, at the late county election, in a moment of hilarity, forgotten that he was old. By drinking too freely he was ſeized with an inflammation, of which, in 8 days, he died.

31. At the houſe of her only ſon, Wm. Waller, eſq. at Cheſterton, co. Huntingdon, in her 73d year, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Waller, relict of the late Wm. W. eſq. barriſter, of Lincoln's inn.

Suddenly, in his 83d year, the Rev. Rich. Clarke, formerly rector of St. Philip's, Charles-town, South Carolina, and late rector of Hartley, Kent, 1771.

Rev. William Griffiths, M. A. of Exeter college, Oxford, 1787, vicar of St. Iſſey, near St. Columb. In the morning he took his horſe, and ſaid that he intended to go to Lanherne (a ſeat of Lord Arundel, about two miles from St. Columb), to ſee the nuns, and that, if he did not return to St. Iſſey to dinner, he ſhould dine at St. Columb, and return home in the evening. On his not returning to St. Iſſey, as expected, Mrs. G. grew very uneaſy, and ſent ſeveral perſons in ſearch of him, but in vain; and next morning his horſe was found in a field near the cliff at Mawgan, and his whip was ſtuck up near the cliff. As he had been ſeen there riding to and fro ſeveral times, it was immediately conjectured that he had fallen over the cliff into the ſea. On ſearching the cliff, his body was diſcovered under water, and drawn up by ropes; but though the cliff was very high and rugged, he did not appear to be much bruiſed by the fall. His ſpurs were found, one in each pocket of his coat, and a gold ring in his coat-pocket. He has left a widow and five young children. The living of St. Iſſey, worth about 200l. a year, is in the gift of the Biſhop of Exeter.

GENT. MAG. *Auguſt*, 1802.

Lately, at Bencoolen, in the Eaſt Indies, Hugh-George Maxwell, eſq.

At Lucknow, Gen. Claude Martin, who roſe to his high ſtation in the army from being a common ſoldier, and fought in all the campaigns in the Eaſt Indies againſt Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. By his will, bearing date Jan. 1, 1800, he has bequeathed the immenſe ſum of 600,000 ſicca rupees in various penſions and legacies. The bulk of his fortune is ſaid to amount to 470,000l.; which, with few exceptions, is appropriated to charitable and laudable purpoſes; the moſt conſiderable ones in his native city, Lyons, in France.

In the Eaſt Indies, Major Gillum, of the Eaſt India Company's eſtabliſhment, and brother to Dr. G. of Bath.

At Bombay, Capt. Robert Mahon, formerly of the Treaſury at Dublin.—Alſo, Harry-Forreſter Conſtable, eſq. the E. I. Company's ſolicitor at that preſidency, in which he is ſucceeded by Phineas Hall, eſq.

At Madras, Capt. Jas. Campbell, of the 74th foot.—Alſo, Boſwell Parkinſon, eſq.

At Futty Ghur, Capt. Bernard Roſe.

In Bengal, Enſign Thomas Shaw.

On-board the Mornington Eaſt Indiaman, on his paſſage home from the Cape of Good Hope, whence he was returning for the benefit of his health, Capt. James Bromhead, of the 34th foot, youngeſt ſon of Col. John B. of Lincoln.

In the Weſt Indies, Capt. Thomas Porter, of the royal artillery.

Of the yellow fever, Mr. Wm. Lovett, midſhipman of the Melampus.

At Jamaica, Mr. George Farington, midſhipman of the Topaze frigate; and, at Gibraltar, Mr. Henry Farington, midſhipman of the Triumph; both ſons of Capt. F. of Hoddeſdon, Herts.

On his paſſage from Jamaica to Honduras, Enſign Hewling Luſon, of the 5th Weſt India regiment, probably deſcended from the Hewling family, into which Major Henry Cromwell, ſon of the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, married.

On his paſſage to Jamaica, Andrew Sproull, eſq. merchant, of Kingſton.

At Jamaica, in his 22d year, Mr. Richard Foot, ſurgeon.

At Martinique, of the yellow fever, George Hill, eſq. ſurgeon-general to the forces on that iſland.

At Tortola, aged 60, Capt. R. Batſon, of Liverpool.

On his paſſage to America, Thomas Moore Caton, eſq. one of the heirs to the great Thurſtone's eſtates of Norfolk and Suffolk, a diſtant relation of Lord Nelſon.

At Philadelphia, C. B. Elton, eſq. ſon of the late Rev. J. E. of Dublin.

Of the wounds he received in a duel, Mr. Wathen, barriſter, who went out as deputy-judge-advocate at Minorca. (See p. 617.) In

In the Mediterranean, Capt. Buchanan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Haerlem. He was bringing home troops from Egypt, when he had the misfortune to fall from the ſhip's ſide into the ſhip's boat, and thereby fracture two of his ribs. A bilious fever ſucceeded, and put an end to his life.

In Egypt, Dr. White, who had attended ſeveral patients in the plague ſince our troops were in that country. From his obſervations he wanted to eſtabliſh a new doctrine, that the plague was not contagious; he had inoculated himſelf twice with the matter of the plague, without any effect; on making a third trial, which communicated the diſorder, it cauſed his death in two or three days.

At Rhamanie, Lieut. Hobbs, of his Majeſty's ſhip Niger, at Conſtantinople. On a repreſentation being made by Capt. Hillyar, of that ſhip, to Lord Elgin, ſtating his death, his Lordſhip made his caſe known to the Grand Seignior, together with his having left a mother and ſeveral children who were entirely dependent on him for ſupport; when the Grand Seignior ordered 1500 piaſtres (500l. ſterling) to be ſent to England for his family.

In Calabria, the Biſhop of Cattazaro. He was ſhot as he was proceeding to the convent where he lodged. This reſpectable prince of the church was the intimate friend of Cardinal Ruffo.

At Naples, of apoplexy, Cardinal Gallo, Biſhop of Viterbo.

At Vienna, Baron Herbert, Imperial privy-counſellor, and upwards of 20 years miniſter plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Germany to the Porte.

At Polignac, on his way to Aix, in Savoy, for the recovery of his health, Baron Stael, formerly the Swediſh embaſſador at the Court of France. He expired in the arms of his wife, the celebrated daughter of M. Neckar; and his remains were conveyed to his father-in-law's ſeat.

At Nancy, in France, Lady Anne Saltmarſh, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent, Earl of Fingal.

At Toulouſe, aged 85, M. Darquier, the oldeſt profeſſor of aſtronomy in France.

In his own room, at Charlemont, by ſhooting himſelf, Citizen Cottel, a ſub-lieutenant of the 14th demi-brigade of the line. Some domeſtic troubles, an ardent affection for a cruel beauty, lively paſſions, and the reading a novel called "The Sorrows of Werter," appear to have driven him to this act of deſperation.

At Rottemburgh, in Sileſia, aged 115, a widow woman, named Marianne Stanzy. In 1711 ſhe married a farmer, who died in 1776. From this union, which laſted 65 years, ſhe had three ſons and five daughters, who brought 68 grand-children, and two children of the fourth generation. She retained her hearing and ſight to the laſt; was never ill in the courſe of her life, and expired like a flame which has no more aliment to ſupport it.

At the Hague, Mr. Irhoven Van Dam, late ſecretary of the council for the American poſſeſſions. He might be ranked among the moſt learned men in Europe. He ſpoke almoſt all the living languages as fluently as his own; was alſo ſkilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues, and in ſeveral branches of the ſciences. He excelled in every thing which related to the belles lettres; and, if politicks had not unfortunately engroſſed his attention, he would have ſhone as one of the greateſt ſages of Europe, and acquired an immortal name. His exterior figure diſtinguiſhed him from nearly all other men. He was of ſmall ſtature, ſhort of body, high-breaſted, had a hump back, an inclining head, a long noſe, a wide mouth, and very piercing eyes. This curious machine was ſupported by two laths, inſtead of legs. Such was the reſidence of a ſoul which ſeemed too great for her imperfect habitation.

At Annabella, near Mallow, in Ireland, Sir Joſeph Hoare, bart. one of the oldeſt members of the Iriſh parliament, having been a repreſentative 60 years.

At Roſcrea, of a malignant fever, in his 40th year, the Rev. Michael O'Leary.

At Cork, Hugh Cuſart Baker, eſq. formerly captain in the 27th foot, in which he ſerved during the whole of the American war. On the formation of the yeomanry, he was appointed captain of the grenadier company of that well-diſciplined corps the Royal Cork Volunteers. He was alſo judge-advocate of Munſter province.

In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, without any previous indiſpoſition, the Rev. Marmaduke Cramer, LL.D. chancellor of Trinity college, Dublin.

At the invalid barracks, Dublin, Capt. Wm. Abercromby, of the invalids.

At Carneymuck, co. Down, aged 102, David Jamiſon. He continued to enjoy a conſiderable degree of ſtrength till within a fortnight of his death, and retained the uſe of his faculties to the laſt.

At Drogheda, Mr. Nicholas Byrne, formerly an eminent wine-merchant of Mortimer ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Coleraine, Mrs. Kennedy, ſiſter of Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, bart. of Duntreath.

At Bangor, aged 72, Rev. Jas. Clewlow.

At Kilcourſey, in the King's County, the Rev. Charles-Emilius Bagot, curate of the pariſh of Kilorde.

At Carrickfergus, aged 62, Rev. Richard Dobbs, dean of Connor.

At Clare, the Rev. Samuel Levingſton, many years a Diſſenting clergyman there.

John Hobſon, jun. eſq. formerly M. P. for Clonakilty.

Mrs. Hume Rochfort, wife of Guſtavus R. eſq. M. P. for the county of Weſtmeath.

At Kilby, co. Tipperary, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Caſtle Bernard, King's County; and, at Caſtle Otway, the Hon. Mrs. Prittie, relict of the Hon. Francis P. Theſe two ſiſters-in-law were married within two days of each other, and the ſame period was exactly within their diſſolution, though in perfect health a few months ago.

In Dublin, Hamilton Gorges, eſq. M.P. for the county of Meath.—Mr. John Wilkinſon, merchant, ſhip-broker, and one of the common council of the guild of Merchants.—In Pruſſia-ſtreet, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. P. Clarke, printer.—Mr. Geo. Holmes, merchant.—Of a fever, Mr. Alex. Gordon, painter and paper-ſtainer.

At Dumbarton, in Scotland, aged 33, Mrs. Margaret Colquhoun, of Barnhill.

At Alloa, in his 51ſt year, the Rev. Jas. Fraſer, miniſter of the Goſpel.

At Livingſtone manſe, the Rev. Robert Wiſhart, miniſter of that place; alſo his daughter, Miſs Wiſhart.

At the manſe of Dairy, after a lingering illneſs, in the 65th year of his age, and 42d of his miniſtry, the Rev. John Fullerton.

At Glenrinnes, aged 98, Wm. Stuart, eſq.

Wm. Haſſels, eſq. of Newcaſtle-under-Lyme, banker.

At Glaſgow, in his 79th year, George Anderſon, eſq.

At Newhall, near Aberdeen, William Barclay, eſq. of Pittachop, late captain in the 90th foot.

At Drynie, in Roſsſhire, George Mackenzie, eſq. of Pitlundy.

At Berwick, the wife of Col. Hall.

At Binfield, the relict of Admiral Forreſt.

At Leith, Biorn Salveſon, eſq. joint-conſul to the King of Denmark.

At Blandfield, near Edinburgh, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, phyſician, and late profeſſor of midwifery in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

At Boroughmuirhead, near Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Buchan, late chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh, aged 70, Mr. George Boag, merchant. He ſerved under Gen. Wolfe, at the ſiege of Quebec, and alſo at Louiſbourg.—Mr. David Murray, one of the deputy clerks of Seſſion.—Mrs. Bowes, wife of Frederick B. eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 12th foot.—In Cheſſell's-court, Capt. Wm. Scott, late of Bombay.

At Greenock, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmour, a maiden lady. She died in the ſame room in which ſhe firſt drew breath; and, during the courſe of her long life, never, it is believed, ſlept out of it.

Mr. Robert Roſſer, formerly printer of the Briſtol Mercury.

The wife of Thomas Horner, eſq. of Mells park, co. Somerſet.

Advanced in years, Mr. George Minnet, ſen. farmer and grazier, of Owerby, co. Lincoln.

Aged 33, Mr. John Marſhal, late lieutenant in the North Lincoln militia.

Mr. Thomas Aſcough, a reſpectable farmer, of Fulſlow, near Louth. While aſſiſting to load a manure cart, in perfect health, ſurrounded by his children, he ſuddenly dropped down and expired.

At St. Ive's, the wife of the Rev. John Jennings, of that place.

In the prime of life, at Upwell, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. Tho. Wiles, grazier, &c.

Mr. Peter Clark, farmer, of Epperſtoo, co. Nottingham.

In his 85th year, H. Collett, eſq. of Weſterfield, near Ipſwich, 56 years clerk of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

Aged 82, the mother of G. Earle, eſq. of Winchester.

At Falſgrave, near Scarborough, Mr. David Bielby, formerly of Boythorp.

In his 88th year, Mr. Peter Berriman, of Kilham, co. York.

At Malton, whither ſhe had been ordered on account of her health, Miſs Fowler, of Scarborough.

Suddenly, at Stafford, Mr. John Stevenſon, ſon of Wm. S. eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet, banker.

At Lullington, near Tamworth, the Rev. John Huſbands, formerly of Birmingham.

Mr. Robinſon, farmer, of Cotton, co. Lincoln. Intending to go from Gainſborough to Hull, by water, to the election, being a burgeſs of that place, he had proceeded but a few yards from the inn where he ſlept the preceding night, and ate a hearty breakfaſt that morning, when he dropped down and inſtantly expired.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Sowler, printer, of Manchester.

Miſs H. Bonſall, ſecond daughter of Sir T. B. knt. of Fronfraith, co. Cardigan.

At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Willis, of Somerſet-houſe.

Mr. Norris Peacock, of Great Driffield, ſurgeon and apothecary.

In Pembrokeſhire, Capt. Daniel Burr, of the royal navy. He made his will on a Wedneſday, died ſuddenly on the Thurſday, and was buried on Sunday following.

At Belmont, co. Lancaſter, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Brathwaite, miniſter of Hawkeſhead.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Edenham, co. Lincoln.

At Edenham, Capt. William-Iſaac Myers, lieutenant in the 9th foot.

At Kibworth Harcourt, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Johnſon, formerly major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bengal.

In his 22d year, Mr. George-Stephen Moore, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Stephen M. vicar of Doncaſter.

At Weſt Bromwich, aged 102, Mr. J. Sheldon, leaving 9 children, 52 grandchildren, 95 great-grandchildren, and 5 children of the fourth generation.

At

At Frome (where ſhe paſſed the laſt 60 years of her life), Mrs. Anne Whitehead, whoſe age was ſuppoſed to be nearly 100. She was a grand-daughter of —— W. eſq. of Wilts, a gentleman of conſiderable property, who built a capital manſion at Iſleworth, Middleſex.

At Hartham park, near Chippenham (the ſeat of Sir Charles Mallett), Thomas Cruſo, eſq. late ſurgeon in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and formerly of Lynn, Norfolk. He ſerved near 30 years on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, and returned to England in November laſt.

Aged 84, Mr. Benjamin Dawſon, the eldeſt Free-maſon of Liverpool.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Jn. Till, eſq.

Mr. Atkins, apothecary, of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

At Braunſton, of which place he was curate, the Rev. R. Jenkins, rector of Collingtree, co. Northampton.

At Southwold, aged 57, the Rev. Geo. Paddon, rector of Pakefield, and perpetual curate of Stovin. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1767.

Rev. Iſaiah Turnough, vicar of Gamlinghay, co. Cambridge; B. A. of Catharine-hall, 1764.

At Allerthorpe, co. York, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, rector of Goodmanham, near Market-Weighton.

At Darlington, in his 89th year, Marmaduke Bower, eſq.

At Stevenage, Herts, aged 41, Mr. Thew, an engraver of firſt-rate talents.

At Kingſton, Surrey, Mr. James Cook, attorney, of Dean-ſtreet, Southwark.

At Guildford, aged about 70, Thomas Morgan, eſq. many years an eminent haberdaſher in Piccadilly.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 77, John Towers. He was born at Winſham, near Bridport, in 1725. By his firſt wife he had 15 children, the youngeſt of whom is 26 years old; by his ſecond 7, the youngeſt of whom is 3 years old. He was alſo a great-grandfather; had worked in the farming-buſineſs the whole of his life, and had been an uſeful member of ſociety. In his hours of conviviality he drank ale only.

At Windſor, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Taylor, of Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt.

At Witham, Eſſex, Mr. Alexander Watſon, ſecretary to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance-office.

At Highgate, after an illneſs of four days, in her 44th year, and greatly lamented, Miſs Garnett, of Scarborough.

At Vauxhall, Mr. Henry Addis, of the Borough, Southwark.

In Mount-row, Lambeth, aged 81, David Davis, eſq.

Of a brain-fever, Lieut.-col. Blair, who joined Mr. Baker, of Portman-ſquare, in an unſucceſsful oppoſition to the preſent members for Malden, Eſſex.

In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, of Harewood, co. Hereford, bart.

At his ſon's houſe in the Minories, aged 88, Mr. George Adams, ſen. formerly an innkeeper at Canterbury and Sittingbourn.

At Charles-place, City Road, in his 22d year, of an inflammation, which came on the preceding day, Mr. Thomas Pick, late of Darlington. He poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, the cultivation of which was, with him, an object of increaſing ſolicitude. With a manly firmneſs, honour, and integrity, was blended an exquiſite ſenſibility. His amiable qualities, combined with accompliſhed manners, and a conſiderable ſhare of vivacity, endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance.

Mrs. Dolignon, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

Auguſt 1. Suddenly, in his chapel, the Rev. Mr. Turner, miniſter of a Roman Catholic congregation at Morpeth.

At Eaſt Bourn, Suſſex, Miſs Louiſa Hudſon, youngeſt daughter of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter.

2. At Rotherham, co. York, in conſequence of breaking his leg in alighting from his gig three days before, Mr. Wilkinſon, corn-merchant.

At Saundby, near Gainſborough, Mr. Saundby, farmer and grazier.

Much regretted, the wife of Thomas Wood, eſq. of Henfield.

At Fulham, the wife of George Stubbs, eſq. attorney at law, of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, and daughter of the late Sir James Eſdaile.

George Storm, eſq. of Percy-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Aged 64, much reſpected, Mr. Benjamin Varley, ſeveral years maſter of the York hotel, in Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers, but had retired from buſineſs ſo lately as Midſummer laſt, to enjoy the competence he had honourably acquired. A few days before his death he was on a fiſhing-party, and caught ſo ſevere a cold that it baffled the ſkill of his phyſicians.

At Polemaiſe, after having been delivered of a ſon and daughter, Mrs. Anne Campbell Murray, wife of W. M. eſq. of Touchadam.

3. On Dulwich common, Surrey, Dr. Robert Lulman.

At his father's houſe at Chelſea, in his 23d year, Mr. George Ray, of his Majeſty's Stationery-office, late ſerjeant-major of the Loyal Pimlico Volunteers.

At Kimbolton, in his 64th year, Wm. Grey, eſq. late of Buſhmead priory, many years a very active magiſtrate for the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

Rev. Roderick Lewis, vicar of Trefeglwys, near Llanidloes.

At Weſtbarns, in Scotland, Mr. Adam Watſon, merchant, of Dunbar.

4. Charles Count Lockhart, ſon of the late

late Gen. Count L. of the Holy Roman Empire, ſome time in the Imperial ſervice.

Aged 83, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Bulk, near Liverpool.

At his houſe, Vale-place, Hammerſmith, George Stevenſon, eſq.

At Iſlington, in his 76th year, Mr. Cha. Moorhouſe, upwards of 40 years one of the clerks of the Bank of England, a truſt which he diſcharged with true zeal and rigid fidelity. He was well known by always wearing a remarkable cocked hat, and a noſegay every day in the year.

5. At Thrapſton, co. Northampton, Gilbert, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Septimus Hodſon, rector of that pariſh.

At Caſtle Thorpe, Bucks, in her 102d year, Mrs. Mary Savage; and, on the 17th, at Hampton-in-Arden, co. Warwick, Mrs. Reynolds, aged 104. They both retained their faculties till the hour of their deaths, and could ſee to read without ſpectacles.

Mrs. Salter, of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide. Her death made great noiſe in the neighbourhood, in conſequence of an erroneous report that ſhe had been murdered by her huſband, who keeps an oil ſhop in that ſtreet. Before the coroner's jury it appeared that Mr. and Mrs. S, a very old couple (each about 60), lived on very bad terms together, and this occaſioned the ſuſpicion that the huſband had been guilty of murder. Nothing appeared, however, againſt him. A lodger in the houſe depoſed, that he had often ſeen Mrs. S. in liquor; that, on coming home on the preceding night, ſhe opened the door to him, and he obſerved to her, ſhe was "a little as uſual." She was ſcarcely able to walk. Next morning, going out early, he obſerved her lying behind the counter, dead; he was the firſt who ſaw her in that ſituation. She had a bruiſe on her head. A ſurgeon, who examined the body, thought the bruiſe could not kill her, and that ſhe died of ſuffocation by exceſs of drinking. The jury found their verdict, "Died by the Viſitation of God." Notwithſtanding this, Wood-ſtreet was crowded till a late hour, particularly by the poor women from the neighbourhood of Grub-ſtreet, vowing vengeance againſt Mr. Salter for murdering his wife.

At Earl's Court, Kenſington, after an illneſs of two months, which did not, however, confine him till of late, Richard Earl Groſvenor, Viſcount Belgrave, and Baron Groſvenor, of Eaton, co. Cheſter. His death was rather unexpected, he appearing in tolerable health, though weakly. He was born in June, 1731, being the ſon of Sir Robert Groſvenor; and was the firſt peer of his family, having been raiſed to that rank in 1761, and created an earl in 1784. He married, 1764, Henrietta, dau. of Thomas Vernon, by his wife, daughter of the Earl of Stafford. By his death one of the largeſt properties in the kingdom deſcends, with his titles, to his eldeſt ſon Lord Viſcount Belgrave, M.P. for Cheſter. His Lordſhip was a great ſportſman; and his death will be much regretted on the turf. On the 12th inſtant his remains were conveyed to the family-vault at Eccleſton, in Cheſhire.

6. Of a decline, Mr. Laurence, hoſier, of Cheapſide.

At Ennom bank, co. Cumberland, in his 44th year, Thomas Nayler, eſq. captain of marines. He was univerſally eſteemed for his amiable character, and as deſervedly regretted for the goodneſs of his heart, &c.

Aged 65, Mrs. Lowley, mother of Mrs. Bellairs, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and relict of the Rev. Mr. L. of Oakham.

7. Aged 83, at Chigwell-row, Eſſex, Mrs. Sarah Keep, wife of Mr. William K. ſurgeon. She was the widow of Mr. James Bayley, formerly a bookbinder of ſome eminence.

At Knightſbridge, Mr. Lewis, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden, the oldeſt bookſeller in London; and who uſed to relate that his father was a ſchoolfellow of Alexander Pope.

At Croydon, Surrey, Mrs. Dingwall.

Mr. Rippon, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Farndon, co. Nottingham.

At Leiceſter Grange, near Hinckley, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Foſter, widow of John F. eſq. and youngeſt daughter of Dr. Kerr, of Northampton. Mr. F. died May 9, 1801 (LXXI. 484), and was buried in a vault which he had built at Wolvey, co. Warwick; where Mrs. F. was alſo buried on the 17th; and whither, by direction of Mr. F's will, the remains of his two former wives and of an infant child are to be removed. One ſon ſurvives by the ſecond wife, and two daughters by the third.

Suddenly, at Sandwich, in Kent, in his 67th year, much eſteemed for his benevolence and integrity, Mr. Henry Addiſon, formerly a linen-draper in Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, but, for ſome years paſt, a partner in the Sandwich bank, of which he was one of the inſtitutors, and in the management of which he has conſtantly taken a moſt active ſhare.

8. At Paris, in his 79th year, Citizen Levavaſſeur, a merchant at Rouen, and one of the members of the Senate. Citizen Barthelemy, the preſident, pronounced his funeral oration.

At Beverley, aged 75, Nicholas Twigg, eſq. formerly of Hull.

In Great Charles-ſtreet, Birmingham, aged 67, the relict of Mr. John Richards, attorney there.

Interred, in St. James's new burial-ground, Tottenham-court-road, with all the poſſible marks of ſorrow and eſteem that could be paid to him by upwards of 200 brother Free-maſons, who walked in proceſſion at his

his funeral, Mr. John Hodges, of Archer-ſtreet, Great Windmill-ſtreet, engraver.

At his houſe near St. Andrew's church, Holborn, aged 87, Mr. Daniel Richards, many years father of that pariſh, where he had kept a ſtationer's ſhop more than 60 years. He was alſo the ſenior member of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Worſhipful Company of Stationers.

9. In Broad-ſtreet, aged 78, the widow of John Platt, eſq. of Cornhill.

Mrs. Hannah Baudin, wife of Capt. B. of the Strand.

In London, Wm. Witham, eſq. of Cliff, co. York.

At Buxton, Mr. Cunningham, of Wexford, in Ireland. He arrived at Buxton in a very infirm ſtate, and, too eager for the relief which he expected from bathing, went into the water in two or three hours afterwards; but it cauſed him to throw up a great quantity of blood, and he died in a few minutes.

At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, after a long illneſs, which he bore with great reſignation, Rev. Dr. John Lewes, rector of Whippingham, in the Iſle of Wight, worth about 1500l. a year, to which he was preſented by Lord Chancellor Camden, to whom he was chaplain, as well as to Lord Chancellor Northington. He was likewiſe rector of Ewell, in Surrey, to which he was preſented by Sir George Glyn, bart. who had married his ſiſter. He was eſteemed an excellent claſſical ſcholar. His eſtates, worth, it is ſuppoſed, 1000l. per annum, devolve to his brother, Sir Watkin Lewes. He was of Merton college; M. A. 1764; D. C. L. 1768. He is ſucceeded at Whippingham by Dr. Ridley, ſon of Sir Matthew White R. and rector of Hambledon, Bucks, who married the ſiſter of the preſent Lord Chancellor Eldon.

10. In the High-ſtreet of Montroſe, Mr. Robert Strachan, merchant, while converſing with a friend, ſtaggered a few ſteps, fell down, and expired in the gentleman's arms.

11. At Wigginton, co. Oxford, in his 84th year, Mr. John Hall.

13. At Weſt-green, Hants, Gen. Sir Rob. Sloper, K. B. governor of Duncannon fort, and colonel of the fourth reg. of dragoons.

Mr. Stephen-Charles Brown, ſecond clerk in the comptroller's department in the Stamp-office.

Capt. William Smith, lately from the Weſt Indies, who unfortunately fell overboard whilſt viewing Mr. Barrett's balloon off Deptford, and falling between the ſhipping, was drowned.

Mrs. Anne Sanford, of Stamford-hill, relict of the late Mr. Henry S. of Stoke Newington, brewer.

15. This morning, about 9 o'clock, five young men took a boat oppoſite Chelſea, for the purpoſe of bathing. They had not been long in the water before one of them was ſeen to go down ſeveral times, but was ſuppoſed by his companions to be diving, as he was accuſtomed to do, but, unfortunately, in a ſhort time, was miſſing. His brother, who was of the party, had him immediately dragged for, and in about an hour he was found, and taken to the Red Houſe. His name was Ripel; he was 22 years of age; and had lately ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a confectioner in Vere-ſtr.

16. Drowned, whilſt bathing in the river near Newark, co. Nottingham, the ſon of the late Mr. Smith, of the Lion and Adder, a youth aged 9 years.

On Barn-hill, in Stamford, co. Lincoln, Samuel Jackſon Carr, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Carr, one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's, and rector of Finchley, who died 1794.

17. Mr. John Rudd, attorney, of Old-ſtreet-road. While on a viſit at a friend's houſe at Duddington, co. Lincoln, the family being alarmed in the night by ſome villians breaking into the houſe, the man-ſervant, taking a loaded piece, went down ſtairs, and Mr. R. followed, but unperceived by the ſervant, who, conceiving him to be one of the villains, inſtantly fired at him, and wounded him in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in two hours.

18. At his ſeat at South Ormſby, co. Lincoln, in his 84th year, William Barrell Maſſingberd, eſq.

20. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, aged 86, Chriſtopher Milbourn, eſq.

24. At Clapham, in his 57th year, Geo. Griffin Stoneſtreet, eſq. a director of the Phœnix fire-office, and of the Pelican life-inſurance-office, and author of "The Portentous Globe," reviewed in our vol. LXX. p. 455, an excellent refutation of the claims of an univerſal Aſſurance-office.

25. Aged 68, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law, George Martin, eſq. in Bryanſton-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a painful and lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, Mrs. Agnes Breton, relict of Michael Harvey B. eſq. late of Norton-hall, co. Northampton, and of Epping-green, Herts (eldeſt ſon of the late Eliab B. of Forty-hall, Enfield, eſq.) and ſiſter to the late Viſcounteſs dowager Clifden, who died July 26 (ſee p. 783).

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 27, to Auguſt 24, 1802.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between				
Males 869	1588	Males 652	1270	2 and 5	149	50 and 60	132
Females 719		Females 618		5 and 10	44	60 and 70	94
				10 and 20	34	70 and 80	57
Whereof have died under two years old 386				20 and 30	78	80 and 90	23
				30 and 40	128	90 and 100	5
				40 and 50	140		

Peck Loaf 3s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 4d.

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	69	5	38	0	35	8	24	10	35	5
Surrey	68	0	36	0	36	0	23	10	36	6
Hertford	58	7	36	6	31	3	24	0	35	9
Bedford	63	2	32	0	36	6	20	9	35	2
Hunting.	65	0	00	0	27	9	17	8	30	7
Northam.	67	0	00	0	28	10	19	9	31	6
Rutland	72	6	00	0	00	0	19	0	00	0
Leiceſter	69	9	00	0	31	6	18	0	31	1
Notting.	76	5	00	0	38	0	21	6	39	9
Derby	77	4	00	0	00	0	22	4	40	8
Stafford	75	8	00	0	00	0	23	5	46	10
Salop	72	5	53	10	00	0	24	4	00	0
Hereford	63	9	38	4	30	10	23	3	34	2
Worceſt.	67	7	39	0	33	5	27	6	35	2
Warwick	69	9	00	0	34	6	23	4	40	9
Wilts	61	4	00	0	27	8	21	2	38	4
Berks	65	0	00	0	28	10	24	11	37	1
Oxford	60	10	00	0	30	5	21	6	35	5
Bucks	66	2	00	0	35	0	22	10	35	9
Montgo.	67	2	00	0	00	0	22	9	00	0
Brecon	69	4	41	6	30	4	18	4	00	0
Radnor	65	7	00	0	32	0	20	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

69	2	44	0	32	4	21	6	35 10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

65	3	33	9	27	6	19	4	32 1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	62	8	33	6	33	6	26	2	33	1
Kent	65	2	00	0	34	3	25	2	32	6
Suſſex	63	0	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Suffolk	65	9	00	0	35	9	21	10	29	10
Cambrid.	63	5	00	0	00	0	18	4	32	4
Norfolk	63	10	00	0	30	0	21	6	30	4
Lincoln	74	9	45	0	36	0	18	10	35	6
York	74	5	46	4	00	0	18	5	34	7
Durham	75	7	00	0	0	0	22	11	00	0
Northum.	66	4	44	0	30	0	19	5	00	0
Cumberl.	89	10	58	9	34	1	22	3	00	0
Weſtmo.	83	4	53	8	30	10	23	3	00	0
Lancaſt.	77	10	00	0	00	0	22	3	38	0
Cheſter	72	9	00	0	00	0	20	10	00	0
Flint	81	2	00	0	40	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	85	10	00	0	45	10	24	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	71	8	00	0	32	8	18	0	00	0
Merioneth	74	8	64	0	41	4	24	0	00	0
Cardigan	57	3	00	0	00	0	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	60	5	00	0	28	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	68	0	00	0	28	0	17	4	00	0
Glamorg.	75	5	00	0	34	8	20	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	69	3	00	0	30	2	22	11	35	6
Somerſet	65	8	00	0	00	0	18	2	41	0
Monm.	69	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	63	10	00	0	23	4	23	1	36	4
Cornwall	63	8	00	0	24	2	17	7	00	0
Dorſet	68	8	00	0	28	0	22	3	42	8
Hants	63	0	00	0	26	11	22	11	34	11

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	67	3	34	6	31	8	20	11	32	4
2	65	0	44	0	35	9	20	1	30	3
3	63	10	44	0	30	0	21	6	30	4
4	73	7	44	0	36	0	18	6	33	8
5	70	11	44	0	30	0	20	7	35	10
6	87	2	57	6	33	3	22	8	15	10
7	75	11	44	0	32	4	21	1	38	0
8	77	9	64	0	38	1	22	0	35	10
9	63	10	44	0	29	9	16	5	35	10
10	67	8	44	0	30	2	21	4	38	3
11	63	9	44	0	23	10	20	4	36	4
12	65	1	44	0	27	3	22	8	38	9
13	66	10	33	9	27	5	20	1	32	5
14	64	10	33	9	25	5	15	10	30	0
15	72	1	33	9	29	6	21	4	34	2
16	59	10	33	9	28	2	19	9	31	9

PRICES OF FLOUR, Aug. 23.

Fine	50s. to 54s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.
Seconds	45s. to 50s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.
Horſe Pollard	22s. od. to 24s.		
Bran	10s. od. to 10 6d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 37s. 10d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	7l. 12s. to 9l. 9s.	Suſſex Pockets	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	5l. 18s. to 8l. 8s.	Ditto Bags	5l. 12s. to 8l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	8l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	5l. 18s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 16s. od. to 7l. 17s. od. Aver. 5l. 16s. 6d.
Straw 2l. 2s. od. to 2l. 9s. od. Aver. 2l. 5s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 25, 1798, is 33s. 7½d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. od. to 5s. od.	Pork	5s. od. to 6s. od
Mutton	5s. od. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	5s. od. to 6s. od
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, Aug. 27, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS, Newcaſtle 42s. od. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 36s. od. to 0s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 70s.—Mottled, 78s.—Curd, 82s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1802.

Day.	Bank Stock.	3 perCt B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 perCt Confol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng.Lott Tickets.	Eng.Pr 1801	Eng.Pr 1802
28		71¼	71⅛	88¼	100⅛	103⅜	20⅝	5⅛	208		6 p.				5⅜ d.f.	97¾	69⅜	17 18 0	full	
29	185	72⅛	71⅜	88⅜	100⅜	103⅜	20⅝	5	209		6				4 a 3⅛		70⅜	18 0 0		
30	186	72⅛	71⅜	88⅜	100½	103⅜	20⅝	5	209		5	76			4⅛ a ⅜		69⅛	18 0 0		
31		72⅜	71⅜	88½	100½	103¼	20¼	5			5 a 3				4⅛ a ½			18 16 0		
1	Sunday																			
2		72⅜	71⅞	88⅜	100⅞	104⅛	20⅞	5	210½		3 a 4				4 a ⅜		70⅝	21 5 0		98⅛
3	187½	72⅜	72	88⅜	101¼	104⅜	21	5	209		5 a 4				3⅜ a 4½		70¼	21 5 0		98⅛
4		72⅜	71¾	88⅛	100¼	104⅜	20⅞	5⅛	208¼		4		72¼		4⅛ a 5	101	70½	21 5 0		98⅛
5	187	72	71⅛	88⅛	100⅜	104¼	20⅞	5⅛	208½		4 a 5			70¾	4⅛ a 5	101⅛		22 0 0		98⅛
6	187	71¾	71⅛	88¼	100⅜	104⅛	20¼	5⅛	208		4 a 5	7e⅜	71⅝		4⅛ a 5¼		69⅞	22 0 0		98⅛
7		71½	70½	88⅛	100⅜	104½	20¼	5⅛			4 a 5				5¼			22 10 0		98¼
8	Sunday																			
9		70¾	70¼	87⅞	100⅛	103½	20⅝	5			4 a 5				5⅜ a 6⅛			24 0 0		98⅛
10	184½	71	70⅜	88	100¼	104⅛	20⅜		208		4 a 5				6¼ a 5½	101		24 0 0		98⅛
11		70¼	70⅛	87¼	100¼	104	20⅛		208		5 a 3		70½		6¼ a 6¼		69	24 0 0		98⅛
12																				
13	183½	69⅛	69½	86½	99⅞	103	20⅜	5	204		2 a 3				7 a 9¼	98½	67¾	25 0 0		98½
14		69⅜	68¼	86	99	102	20⅛		203		2 a 3				9½ a 8¼	98½	67⅝	25 0 0		98½
15	Sunday																			
16	184	69⅛	68¼	86¼	99⅜	102½	20⅞		205		2 a 3				8¼ a 7¾		68	30 0 0		98½
17	185½	70⅜	69¼	86½	99⅜	103	20⅜		207½		par.				7¼ a 6¼	99½	68⅞	35 0 0		98⅛
18	184½	71	70½	87¼	100⅜	102¼	20¼		208		par.				6 a 8¼		69	35 0 0		98⅛
19	185½	70⅛	69	87½	100¼	103⅛		5	207		1		69¼		8 a 7⅛		68½	35 0 0		98⅛
20	185½	70¼	69¼	87¼	100¼	103¼	20¾	4⅞	207		par.	74½			7⅛ a 8⅛		68½	45 0 0		98⅛
21		69⅜	68½	87¼	99¼	102¼	20½	5	205¾		2 a 3				9¼ a 8¼		67⅞	45 0 0		98½
22	Sunday																			
23	185	69¼	68½	86¾	100	102½	20⅛	5	204¾		1 a 2				8¼ a 9		68	48 0 0		98½
24		69½	69	86⅜			20⅛		206¼		2 a 3	73¼			8¾ a ¼		68¾	48 0 0		98⅛
25	185	69⅜	68¾	86½	99⅜	132⅜	20⅛				1p.aid.	72¼			9¼ a 8¼		67⅞	50 0 0		98½
26	184½	68⅜	68	86¼	99⅜	102¼	20¼	5	203		1p.aid.				9¼ a 11		67½			98⅛
27	183½	68¼	67⅞	85¾	99⅛	101¼	20	5		8 a 9 p.	1d.a1p.	71			9¼ a 12		66¾			98½

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